BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, post paid, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. II.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1855.....NO. 38.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,		$ 50
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Advertisements, upon which the number of insertion not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charge 25 cents per square for each insertion.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH, JAS. C. SMITH & CO., MILES COSTIN.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be puctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY.
GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Office on North Water Street, next door North of the Custom House.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. MONK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce.
☞ I may be found at the store recently occupied by GRADY & MONK.
May 22d, 1854 220-1w—38-1y

T. SMITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN CORN, MEAL, HOMONY PEAS AND OATS, and Cow and Horse Feed,
[BEATTY'S WHARF, NORTH WATER STREET,]
WILMINGTON, N. C.

OUR Steam Grist Mill is now in successful operation. We will have it in our power to deliver the above articles at short notice. We have a 23 horse power engine and shall run two pair of four feet stones.
Orders can be addressed to C. DuPre & Co., or to the subscriber.
Corn Ground on Toll.
T. SMITH & CO.
April 18, 1854 33-1y—190-tf

DAVIS & BUNTING,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, North Water st., WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 20.—25-tf.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having taken chare of the Franklin Hotel, near the Rail Road Depot, beg leave to inform the public that their Table and Rooms shall be well furnished, to all who may call on them.
JAMES ORRELL,
Nov. 24, 1854—12-tf G. W. CROOM.

C. I. OATES' HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.
To the Traveling Public.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to the public for former patronage, and asks the continuance of the same. He assures them that there shall be no pains spared in making them comfortable—that this House shall be equal to any on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad. Also, a Livery, with a sufficient quantity of provinder, at all times—with good Hacks and Horses, for the accommodation of passengers, from Warsaw to Fayetteville, or any other place to which they may wish to be carried, in the State. C. I. OATES.
Warsaw, August 14th, 1854 291-1t—50-tf

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington*, 48-tf
August 5, 1853.

G. W. CROOM.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, Wilmington, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale and inspection to all given to him in care. Office on Water Street, opposite Hall's and Nutt's Buildings.
Nov. 24th, 1854 12-tf

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
Front Street, next door to the Presbyterian Church.
MISS RAITT, late of New York, would respectfully inform the Ladies that her Spring styles of rich and fashionable MILLINERY is now ready for inspection.
Orders from Ladies in the country strictly attended to and executed at short notice. An early call and patronage is solicited.
A large lot of new TRIMMINGS, and various fancy articles, will be sold cheap.
Wilmington, March 30, 1855. 30-3m.

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS!
THE Subscriber having located himself at Black River, at the site known as Beatty's Bridge, is prepared to purchase Turpentine delivered at his landing, at Wilmington prices, less the difference of Freight.
JNO. S. JAMES.
May 6th, 1854 206-1t-36-tf

H. HARBAUGH,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is prepared to execute PLANS of every description—such as State and Court Houses, Banks, Prisons, &c. Also, Churches, Cottages, and other public and private edifices, Brides, Roofs, &c. &c., all with Specifications and Contracts made for the same.
Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention, and Plans drawn and sent to any part of the country at short notice.
Jan. 29th, 1855. 20-6m

LIGHT BUGGIES.
I HAVE on hand several light Buggies, (with and without tops,) of my own manufacture, which I will sell on very reasonable terms. Please call and examine.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

General Notices.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 12, 1854—36-tf.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices: among which may be found—Rockaways and Coachees, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.
Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854. 22tf

THOS. B. GARR, M. D. D. D. S.
PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remoddeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, WARRANTED.—The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILLSTONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER. From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.
WILLIAM HOGG & SON.
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts. opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
June 30, 1854 43-12m*

LOST,
ON WEDNESDAY LAST, on the Newbern Road, between the Golden Place and Wilmington, a large Black Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing a sealed letter, handed to me by John A. Avirett, Esq., at Jacksonville, on Tuesday last, (the address not recollected); one Note against Willis Webb, of Onslow county, for $27, dated the 9th or 10th of November, 1853, in favor of the subscriber or Fulton & Price, (not recollected which,); one Note, for $5 50, against John Walton, Jr., in favor of Fulton & Price, dated 16th March, 1853, and one Note against John A. Freshwater, of Onslow county, for about $2 50, (date not recollected,) together with several unreceipted accounts against sundry persons in Onslow county. The makers of the above Notes are forewarned against paying the same to any person except the subscriber or Fulton & Price. The finder will be suitably rewarded by delivering the Book and contents at the Journal " office. A. L. PRICE.
Nov. 9th, 1854

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY AT CLINTON N. C.
THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson and adjoining Counties, that they are permanently located in Clinton, and have recently fitted up their establishment for the purpose of making and repairing all kinds of Riding Vehicles. All work will be warranted for twelve months. Their charges will be found moderate. They solicit a share of the custom of the public, and hereby tender their acknowledgements for the liberal patronage heretofore received.
M. FRAZIER,
V. RACKLEY,
May 18th, 1854 37-1y

WANTED,
A TEACHER to take charge of Union Academy, located at Harrell's Store, New Hanover County. None need apply without letters of recommendation of a good moral character, and of his capability of imparting a correct knowledge of the English, Latin and Greek languages and Mathematics. For further information apply to the subscriber.
N. H. FENNELL.
Secretary Board of Trustees.
Harrell's Store, Nov. 11., 1854 12-tf

CARRIAGES.
THE subscriber continues to manufacture every variety of Buggies; also, light Carriages, which for neatness, strength and durability, are warranted equal to any sold in the State. The public generally are invited to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Feb. 9—23-tf. W. J. CORNWALL.

WAGONS.
I HAVE now, and shall constantly keep on hand, the very best materials for the manufacture of wagons. All persons in want of good Wagons may now depend on getting them of the best quality. All orders thankfully received for any of the above kinds of work. Repairing done as usual.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby forwarned against trespassing upon the lands belonging to the estate of John W. Hamilton, deceased, lying on both sides of the Wilmington & Topsail Sound Plank Road, three miles from Wilmington.
All persons found cutting wood, or otherwise trespassing upon said lands, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law, and a reward of five dollars will be given for sufficient proof against any responsible man, for having so trespassed. M. COSTIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 13. 136-3t—24-tf

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.
THE subscriber has increased his number of workmen of the most competent that can be obtained. He can compete with any Machinist or Architect from North or South. He is prepared to take all jobs in the Machinist or Architect line, viz: fitting up Steam Engines, erecting Circular or Upright Saws, Foundering, Framing, and erecting Water Mills with Hotchkiss' or any wheels in use. All his work will be done on the most approved plans. He has correspondence with some of the best Foundries, and will furnish drawings for any necessary castings, and have them ordered to the most convenient place. All persons who want work done in the above lines, would do well to give him a call, as he has had long experience in the business. He returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received.—Address D. B. JOHNSON,
Machinist and Architect,
Harrell's Store, New Hanover Co., N. C.
March 2, 1855. 26-tf

DISSOLUTION.
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of KING & MCKINNIE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims upon the firm will present them to Mr. King, and all indebted, will pay the same to him. It is necessary that the business of the firm should be closed immediately. JEREMIAH J. KING.
D. F. McKINNE.
J. J KING will continue the Butchering business under his own name, and hopes, by strict attention to the same, to merit and continue to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
☞ The highest CASH prices given for good Beef Cattle.
Jan. 5, 1855. 18-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Bladen County.
SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SPRING TERM, 1855.
ORDERLD, That hereafter the State Docket be taken up on Monday, instead of Thursday, as heretofore.
Witnesses and others interested will be in attendance on the above day. Teste, KENNETH McLEOD, Clerk.
April 27, 1855 34-tf

FRESH from New York, *per Schr. W. H. Smith*, 25 bbls. L. L. & A. Stuart's C. Yellow Sugar; 25 bags best old Gov. Java Coffee; 200 bags Table Salt; 5 hhds. of prime Yellow Sugars; low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.
April 6, 1855.

MONEY WANTED.
THOSE indebted at the Hat Emporium, will please call and settle their Bills, or settle when called on, as fuuds are necessary for the continuance of business.
Respectfully,
Feb. 9.—23. C. MYERS.

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. 1st, 52-tf

FINE PANAMA HATS.—Opened, this day, a few dozen Gents' Fine Dress Panama Hats, a splendid article.
April 13, 1855. C. MYERS

General Notices.

BLACKSMITHING.
THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding vicinity, that, having in their employ at their NEW ESTABLISHMENT, the most skillful workmen to be obtained in the country, they are prepared to furnish TURPENTINE MAKERS, at the shortest notice, with WOOD'S CELEBRATED ROUND SHAVES, and FARMERS with PLOWS of any and all discriptions, of superior adaptation to SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE, to any thing of the kind ever imported from the NORTH. HORSE SHOEING DONE IN THE VERY BEST STYLE.
Wilmington, N. C. L. WOOD & CO.
Jan. 15th, 1855—19-6m North Water Street.

CLEAR THE TRACK.
I HAVE just returned from New York with a large and extensive assortment of goods of almost every description admirably adapted to town or country trade, all of which will be sold very low either at *Wholesale* or *Retail*. Country Merchants wishing to purchase small stocks, or persons wanting goods by the piece, would find it to their advantage to give me a call before making their purchases elsewhere, as I am determined to sell, if I can get a chance; my stock consists of Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardwere and Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware, Saddlery, Nails, Groceries and Provisions of all kinds. Come and see for yourselves. A. B. McCALEB.
Nov. 3d, 1854 9-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

FOR SALE,
A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

STEAM CIRCULAR SAW AND GRIST MILL FOR SALE.
THE subscribers will offer at Public Sale, (if not previously sold, of which notice will be given,) on SATURDAY, the 26th of May next, the STEAM MILL, Circular Saw, with Grist attached, known as the "NOVATON MILL," situated near Long Creek Bridge, New Hanover county, and immediately on the creek. The Mill will cut from four to six thousand feet of lumber per day. There is an abundance of excellent yellow pine timber near to navigation, up the creek, that can be purchased on reasonable terms. Also, a large quantity of cypress, of the best quality, for weatherboarding, in Long Creek, with a good quantity of Poplar, Ash, White Oak, Hickory, Maple, &c., in the vicinity.
There is a demand for a large quantity of lumber in the flourishing village at Long Creek Bridge, and in the neighborhood.
Flats, carrying from fifty to seventy-five thousand feet of lumber, can, at any season of the year, come to the mill, the tide rising and falling some three feet. The Mill is within thirty miles of Wilmington.
This is a rare chance for those wishing to engage in this business, and that desire to make money. The property will be sold privately, if desired, before the day of sale. Terms accommodating, and made known on day of sale.
THOMAS H. WILLIAMS.
S. S. SATCHWELL.
Long Creek, N. C., April 20.—33-ts

NEW SPRING GOODS.
WE are now opening an entirely new and beautiful stock of Spring Goods, which we are offering at greater bargains than ever before known in this city, and to which we most respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country.
Our stock of ladies dress goods is complete, and of the most fashionable style; among which may be found Muslins, Barages, DeLanes, Tissues, Challys, French Cambrics and Ginghams; with 1,000 pieces of American and English Calicoes,—together with a full stock of Housekeeping and Plantation Goods, such as Sheetings, Shirtings, Towellings, Table Cloths, Tickings, Homespuns, Apron Checks, Negro Cloths, blue and white Spun Cotton, &c., &c. Our stock has been purchased since the recent great decline in prices for nett cash, and will be sold to cash buyers at a very slight advance on cost. We would inform our friends that we still adhere to the one price system, that we are willing to show our Goods, and that in no case do we urge a person to buy from us beyond their pleasure.
HEDRICK & RYAN,
April 12.—32-tf. Market street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
THE subscriber wishes to obtain five or six Apprentices to aid him in the Machinist and Architectural business.—Any person or persons desirous to engage in the above business, would do well to apply early, as he has great experience in the business, and will give scientific and practical instructions. For further information address
D. B. JOHNSON,
April 6.—31-4m Harrells' Store, N. H. Co., N. C.

WANTED,
TO employ immediately, a Female Teacher to take charge of a small school. Applicants should be well qualified to teach the branches usually taught in Female Seminaries. Address Jos. M. Foy, Scott's Hill, N. C, stating terms, &c.
April 30. 201-4td-35-wtf.
Spirit of the Age, Raleigh, copy 3t, and send bill to this office.

LANDS FOR SALE.
HAVING more land than I can use, I offer for sale twelve to fifteen hundred acres, immediately on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, twenty miles from Wilmington, and from four to five miles of the Northwest River. About one-third of said land is Piney land, the balance is rich Swamp, with a growth of Oak, Ash, Poplar, Mulberry and some Cypress. Said lands can be made one of the finest Farms in Wilmington District—so said by a good judge. Address the subscriber, at Westbrook's Post Office, Bladen county, N. C. J. A. ROBESON.
May 3d, 1855. 35-4t.

HAVE YOU LOST YOUR UMBRELLA?—If so, replace it immediately with one of our superior articles, Silk or Gingham. We have a large assortment of every size and quality, and are enabled to sell them at a slight advance on cost. If you need an Umbrella we can furnish you with any color required. Ladies' Silk Umbrellas—blue, green and Black. Hat and Cap Emporium. C. MYERS,
May 4. No. 1 Granite Row.

CHEAP FOR CASH.
THE undersigned being about to make a change in their business, would call the attention of persons in want of such articles, to their splendid stock of DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c., which they are determined to sell for CASH, at a small advance on cost. The Goods are all new, and just laid in for the Spring and Summer trade. To all persons indebted, they would respectfully ask them to call and settle their accounts, as longer indulgence cannot be given;—the business must be closed by 15th of July next. H. FLEISHMAN & CO.
May 1st, 1855. 202-12td-35-4tw.

SPLENDID HORSE FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale a fine Stallion, 3 years old, weighing 1100 pounds. Any person wishing a good Stock Horse would do well to call and see him. He is pronounced by impartial judges, and men who are judges of horses, to be one of the finest horses ever raised in Duplin County. D. T. BONEY.
Teachey's Depot, N. C., Oct. 27th, 1854 8-tf

OUR FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY,
WHO may visit Wilmington, will not only find the *Largest and best Assortment of Clothing* at Scott & Baldwin's, but they will also be enabled to select from the assortment of UMBRELLAS one of the best made articles ever offered. Scott & Baldwin are the sole agents for one of the LARGEST UMBRELLA MANUFATORIES in the United States, and can sell Scotch, Gingham and Silk Umbrellas at astonishingly low figures. Don't fail to buy at this House.
April 13th, 1855. 32-tf.

BOARDING HOUSE.
JAS. O. BOWDEN informs the public that he will, in a few days, open a Boarding House at the Depot of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, for the accommodation of Boarders by the day, week or month. His prices will be as reasonable as the times will afford. His table will be supplied with the best the market affords.
He solicits a share of the public patronage, assuring those who may give him a call that no efforts will be spared to render satisfaction.
March 2, 1855. 26-3m

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
Resolved, That after the first day of June next, we will not purchase Turpentine or Tar from the Inspectors of the same; but will purchase directly from the producers or their agents, if the agent be not an Inspector.
Resolved, That the brokerage for selling Turpentine and Tar shall be not to exceed one cent per bbl; and the Inspector shall be selected by the purchaser, and the brokerage paid by him. GEO. DAVIS, Sec'y.
May 7, 1855.—207-3t—36-t1J

"LEGHORN AND BRAID FLATS."—Girls' Fine Trimmed and Untrimmed Flats. Also, Wide Brim Leghorn and Braid, untrimmed, for school Flats.
April 13, 1855. C. MYERS.

A FINE LOT of Gold Head Walking Canes, on Whalebone and Malacca Joints, just opened.
April 13, 1855. C. MYERS.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
10 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

Schools.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE Annual Examination of this Institution will commence on the 25th of May, and continue from day to day till the 2nd of June.
The Commencement Sermon will be preached on Sunday the 3d, by the Rev. Turner M. Jones, President of Greensboro' Female College. The Annual Address will be delivered on Monday the 4th, by the Rev. C. F. Dunn, of South Carolina Conference.
The Session closes Monday evening with a concert.
May 8th. 208-t1stj.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	$10 00
Collegiate Department,	$20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.
WARRENTON, N. C.
THE exercises of this Institution were resumed on the 15th of January, 1855, under the direction of the following faculty:
Rev. THOMAS S CAMPBELL, President and Prof. of Ethics and Mathematics.
Rev. WILLIAM H. CHRISTIAN, A. M., Prof. of Physical Sciences.
E. E. PARHAM, A. M., Prof. of Ancient Languages and Literature.
Mrs. S. D. CHRISTIAN, Teacher of French.
VINCENT CZURDA, Prof. of Music.
Miss B. BOCKINS, Assistant in Music.
Miss A. E. ROYALL, Teacher of Painting and Drawing.
Miss SUE BOCKINS, Teacher of Needle-Work.
Miss MARTHA DAVIS, Principal in the Primary Department.
Mrs. THOS. S. CAMPBELL, Matron.
A regular and *thorough* course of study has been adopted in order to graduation, and no efforts will be spared to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of the students. Pupils can enter at any time during the Session, and will be charged only from time of entrance.
TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Board,	$60 00
English Tuition,	12 50
French,	10 00
Ancient Languages,	15 00
Music on Harp, and use of instrument,	35 00
Music on Piano, and use of "	23 00
Music on Guitar, and use of "	20 00
Drawing and Painting in water colors,	10 00
Painting in oil colors,	15 00
Raised and plain Embroidery,	3 00
Washing and Fuel,	7 50

Vocal Music—No charge.
Payments, one half in advance, and no deduction for absence after entrance, except in cases of protracted sickness.
The cars from Raleigh, Petersburg, and Weldon pass the Warrenton Depot daily, where an Omnibus is always waiting on their arrival to convey passengers to the village, which is but three miles distant from the Depot. For further particulars, address the President or Secretary of the Faculty.
WILLIAM H. CHRISTIAN,
Jan. 26. [21-tf] Sec. of the Faculty.

WILSON INSTITUTE.
MALE DEPARTMENT—Mr. E. W. ADAMS, A. M., with Assistants;
FEMALE DEPARTMENT—Mrs. E. W. ADAMS, with Assistants;
MUSIC—Miss A. M. FERRIS.
TUITION IN THE MALE DEPARTMENT:

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, per session,	$7 00
English Grammer and Geography, with above	10 00
Higher Classes	12 00
" " with Languages	$15 to 20 00

TUITION IN THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT:
The same as in the Male.
EXTRA CHARGES:

On Piano	$17 00
Use of Instrument	3 00
On Guitar	17 00
Use of Instrument	2 00

The third session will commence on Monday, July 9th, 1855.
The buildings are large and commodious, the location healthy, the water pure, and the institution in a flourishing condition.
Board (everything included) can be had at from $9 to $10 per month, in good families. By order,
May 4, 1855.—35-3m B. H. BARDIN, Sec'y.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS' NOTICE.
WE have now on hand a very large stock of Spring Goods in our line, to which we would respectfully call your attention. Consisting of all the latest styles of Leghorn, Panama, Maracabo, Sinitt, Canton, Luton, and Palm Leaf Hats for Men and Boys' wear. Misses' Flats and Bloomers; Infants' Hats and Caps, also, the new Spring styles of Moleskin, Beaver and Soft Hats, French, Felt, &c., with a large and elegant assortment of Scotch and American Gingham Umbrellas, and French and American Walking Canes. Having just returned from the Manufactories, where we selected these goods in person, and at *first prices*, we feel confident of our ability to compete with any *Northern Jobbing House* as to quality and price of goods. Will our Country friends give us a trial? C. MYERS.
March 9th, 1855.

CARRIAGES.
WE HAVE in operation at Kenansville a Branch Shop, where we keep an assortment of Carriages, of our own make, and where reparing is done. We have also established in connexion with our Carriage Factory, the manufacture of Plantation and Turpentine Waggons. Also, Ryder's patent purchase Timber Carriage. With one of these carriages, one boy can load the heaviest sticks, and it requires but two thirds the team to haul. These Waggons are got up with Iron Axles, and of as good materials and with as much care as our best Carriages, and warranted to give satisfaction. Timber getters will do well to examine our Timber Carriages.
Orders directed to us, or left with J. Chesnut, Kenansville, or T. C. & B. G. Worth, Wilmington, will receive prompt attention. DIBBLE & BROTHERS,
Kinston, Jan. 29th, 1855. 22-12m

SUMMER HATS.—Men's, Boys', Misses' and Children's Summer Hats of every description, at the Hat and Cap Emporium, No. 1 Granite Row. C. MYERS.
April 27.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.
HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufactories, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment South of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
Oct. 7, 1854 181-tf

One week Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The steamer Baltic arrived here this evening about 5½ o'clock, with Liverpool dates to May 5th, one week later than previous advices.

Her news, though not decisive, is yet highly important.

The cotton market was active with sales during the week of 107,000 bales at an advance of ¼.

Wheat had advanced 4 a 6d; Flour 1 a 2s; Corn 2s, and the market active.

The latest dates from Sebastopol are to the 4th inst., one day preceding the sailling of the steamer, received per telegraph. The allies were gaining ground—all the Russian outworks having been taken. Sanguinary encounters were frequent, and the loss on both sides was immense. There was nothing however, in the siege yet to warrant an assault and the bombardment had much slackened, not having produced the result anticipated, indeed the position of the allies was regarded as critical, notwithstanding the advantages they had gained. A large number of Russian mortars had been taken with many prisoners.

The Emperor Napoleon narrowly escaped assassination on the evening of the 28th. An Italian fired two pistols at him whilst out on horseback. Personal revenge was his only object.

Lord John Russell, the English Representative in the Vienna Conference, had reached London on his return from Viena. The French Envoy to the Conferance had also returned

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1855.

FOR CONGRESS:
WARREN WINSLOW, Esq., of Cumberland.

ON DIT.—That although the anti-Americans make many base charges against the American party, yet they are guilty of the very charges they so industriously circulate. Read the official proceedings of the late Clinton Convention, at which all the delegates were forced to subscribe to a solemn declaration before they were per nitted to take their seats.

FARTHER.—It is a noticeable fact that the published proceedings contain no account of the discussions which arose upon the organization of the Convention and upon the resolutions when they were reported.

The above is from a recent number of the Raleigh Star, and shows conclusively the Know-Nothing character of that paper, if it does not indicate something even worse. If the Star had known anything about the Clinton Convention, it could not have published this article without the suggestion of a palpable and known falsehood. If it knew nothing about it, it is equally culpable for inventing charges. The declaration was plain, voluntary, unanimously carried on motion, and unhesitatingly signed by every delegate. We were one of the Secretaries, and mainly drew up the official proceedings, and *know* that there was no discussions upon the organization, nor upon the resolutions when reported, save in the nature of a subsequent personal explanation by Mr. McEachin, which did not form part of the official proceedings.

No material motion of any kind involving any discussion was omitted in the official report, and we will stake our reputation upon the fairness and accuracy of that report, as will also Mr. Yates, the other Secretary, and we have no hesitation in saying that we will be borne out by the members of the Convention. Our twinkling cotemporary ought to know what it talks about before it charges either falsehood or suppression of facts upon the officers of an open Convention, held in the face of day, without any chances for concealment, and no desire for secresy. We want to make no false representations to the world—to publish no false reports, nor *make false charges*, nor will we permit these charges upon ourselves to pass unnoticed, without branding them as they deserve.

☞ Yesterday the great political contest in Virginia was decided. In common with our readers, we look forward to the result with deep interest. A Governor, Lieut. Governor, Attorney General, Commissioners of Public Works, Members of Congress and of the State Legislature were chosen.

A deeper feeling has been evoked than at any previous time in the history of that State, many as have been the exciting contests waged within her borders. The largest vote heretofore polled in Virginia, was in 1852, when the aggregate vote was 129,605, of which Pierce got 72,413; Scott 57,192; leaving a majority for Pierce of 15,221. The census of 1850 showed the total number of white males in the State to have been 206,758, exhibiting the fact that 77,213 white males over 21 years of age did not vote in 1852. A sufficient increase has since taken place to swell this number to full 80,000 above the vote of 1852, and it is quite probable that the tremendous excitement now pervading the State, will bring out at least one-half of this reserve. Upon this hypothesis, and we think it a fair one, "Sam" must do better than even his boasted seventy thousand "men in Buckram," if he expects to carry the State. But in truth, we have no sort of idea that he has any such number.

It is too late to go on the brag game, even if we were inclined, or had anything to gain by it. We seriously believe that Henry A. Wise will be the next Governor of Virginia, and that the Democrats will carry at least eleven of the thirteen Congressmen. Were we inclined to bet, which we are not, we would be quite as apt to risk the eleven Congressmen as the Governor, for there can be no doubt that Mr. Wise has had an up-hill road of it, having had to encounter difficulties even in his own party. We do not think Mr. Wise by any means the most popular candidate that could have been started, although there can be no question of his chivalrous character and splendid abilities. The first telegraphic rumors will be the most favorable for the Know-Nothing candidates, coming, as they will, from the towns in which their strength is greatest.

"IS IT WHIG CONCERN?"—Under the above caption the Herald refers to our having re-published the admirable letter of Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Ga., on the principles and practices of the "Know-Nothings," and seems to take exception to our having omitted to state that Mr. Stephens is a Whig, which the Herald appears to consider conclusive evidence that Know-Nothingism is not a "Whig concern," since Mr. Stephens, a Whig, is opposed to it.

Now really, we supposed that every man who knew anything at all of politics, would know that Stephens, of Georgia, was a Whig, nor could his coming out as he does tend in any way to disprove the assertion that Know-Nothingism is mainly "a Whig concern." Since Mr. Stephens, an enthusiastic Whig, declines being a candidate for Congress for the reason that a large number of his political friends have gone into the secret order called Know-Nothings, and he, an able and popular Whig, in a former district, is left without a party unless he chooses to go with them. That Mr. Stephens is not, in many points, an admirer of the administration is apparent, but we choose to publish the letter as he has given it to the world, in full and without garbling—without note or comment.

☞ The allies are about as bad off as they conveniently can be. So far as Sebastopol is concerned, they are whipped. They *can't take it* now, and if not now, never. They may have gained some trifling advantage at the expense of whole mines of iron, tons of powder, and thousands of men, but, practically, their cannonade on Sebastopol has only resulted in wearing out their guns, exhausting their amunition, discouraging their men, and proving the futility of their attack. Their situation is really more critical than that of the Russians. Having gone after wool they have come back shorn, or would come back shorn if they could come back at all.

The worst feature in the news is that which indicates approaching famine. Provisions are near about famine prices in the United States, with a bad prospect. It seems that at St. Petersburg every article of consumption was at famine prices. The insurrections in the Ukraine have, no doubt, had their origin in scarcity, as they seem to be directed rather against the landed proprietors than the government. Such a scarcity, prevailing in the two great producing countries of the world, leaves but a cold look-out for those countries of Western Europe in which there is a permanent deficiency, and which are compelled, in the best of times, to depend upon a foreign supply to complete the amount necessary for consumption. The countries of the Danube ravaged by war, or occupied by non-producing masses, can hardly feed themselves. The war stops all supplies from the Baltic, even if war did not seriously interfere with production.—Trade suffers from the abstraction of capital. Everything and everybody suffers, and must continue to suffer. Who can gain? Some scoundrelly contractors may make fortunes by peculation, but the whole *people* of the world must lose. A pretty game war is.

DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

A Democratic Meeting will be held at the Court House, in this place, on Tuesday evening of next County Court, (June 12th, 1855.) Hon. Warren Winslow, the Democratic candidate for Congress, is expected to be present and address his fellow citizens.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

From the Daily Journal of the 18th inst.

THE HERALD.—We feel rather too unwell to-day to write a long article about anything, and luckily no lengthened reply is needed to the Herald of yesterday. The Herald without touching the point of antagonism in *principle* between the constitution which prohibits religious distinctions in our civil government, and the Know-Nothing organization which makes such distinction one of its great hobbies, proceeds to quote Virginia resolutions in favor of the exclusion of persons *thereafter* to become citizens, from certain offices, whereas the K. N. organization by banding its members together for the exclusion of those *already* citizens, is evidently *ex post facto* in its operation, and tends in fact to an abrogation of the implied contract between the person becoming a citizen and the government accepting him as such. On the one part there is an abjuration of all allegiance to, and a waiver of all right of protection from any other government, and particularly that under which the individual was born, with an oath of allegiance to the United States. On the other part, the person so becoming a citizen receives all the rights, privileges and eligibilities of such, with the exceptions known and stated in the Constitution. Is not a banding together for the purpose of making in fact ineligibilities and disqualifications, at war with this implied contract, unconstitutional in its principles and practices? Now, it is proper to remark that the length of residence required of the foreign born individual previous to being allowed to become a citizen, is never pretended to have been settled by the Constitution. It is simply a matter of Congressional enactment, while the best opinion seems to be that State suffrage is purely a matter of State Constitutional law.

We think an allusion to New Hampshire in support of the doctrine of religious exclusion comes with rather a bad grace from a paper that attacked General Pierce on account of this very feature of its Constitution excluding Catholics.

What General Wilson said at Boston was identical with what he said at Taunton a few evenings since, that if the Know Nothing party committed the error of ignoring the slavery question "in that day, it would surely begin to die; and by the blessing of God, he would do what he could to make it die."—The Senator warned the order against attempting to ignore this question. He went for annihilating all dough-faces, etc.

That the Senator does not believe that the party has committed the error against which he warned it, is evident, from his accepting the appointment of its delegate to the June Convention at Philadelphia.

Some half dozen rabid abolition papers for whom even Gerrit Smith was not strong enough, don't think the K. N's strong enough either, and therefore the K. N's are perfectly *national*, so says the Herald. If the Herald will produce a single State election North wherein Sam has beaten the administration, in which the aforesaid Sam did not attack the Nebraska bill, it will be making a much better showing for its cause, or farther, if it will produce a single K. N., and anti-administration paper from Philadelphia to the Arostook which does not attack the administration on account of this same bill it will produce a curiosity. The New York Herald which is nothing long and didn't get a foreign mission, curses all round the premises, but as it has no sort of principle and can only be classed as non-descript, we presume no body will quote it as matter of authority.

Our list of Congressmen elect is not at hand. We will publish the New York list with politics and leanings in a day or two, so as to set the whole matter plainly before our readers. They will then see for themselves the value of the Herald's assertions.

In answer to the Herald's closing enquiry as to what we mean by saying that "were we as old a *man* we would also be as old a *citizen*," etc., we reply, that we understand political citizenship to commence with the age of 21 years. We do not suppose that the editor of the Herald, or any other person, dates his *political* existence farther back than his coming of age. Having passed our boyhood in the United States we were legally admissible the day we became of age, and did actually become qualified and vote for members of Congress, President, etc., at the first elections held after that time. As for being as old a *man* see Wheeler's History.

SAMPSON COUNTY.—We have just received from our agent C. C. McCrummen, Esq., an account of his collections made for the Journal during the last Superior Court at Clinton. Mr. McC., says: "I found the Subscribers of the Journal most of them *ready* and *willing* to pay their dues." The return of his collections affords abundant evidence of this fact, being fully up to the limit of the most prosperous period,—in fact, a little in advance of any similar collection in the county. We return to our friends in Sampson our sincere thanks for their continued and increasing support, and their prompt and cheerful payment. There are no better Subscribers to be found anywhere.

It is due to Mr. McCrummen, to say that we have found him uniformly faithful and zealous for the interests of those placing business in his hands and courteous to those against whom he has claims.

MECKLENBURG FLOUR.—A gentleman of this place, just returned from Charlotte, laid on our table yesterday a specimen of Mecklenburg Flour, in the shape of some biscuits made therefrom, under the superintendence of the excellent lady of our worthy friend Sadler, "mine host" of "Sadler's Hotel," in Charlotte. They prove two things:—that good Mecklenburg Flour is equal to the best in the world, and that they know exactly how to use it as it should be used, at Sadler's Hotel, a place where the traveller feels at home and comfortable. Mr. Sadler was our first friend in this State, and we have always since felt a pride and pleasure in knowing him still to be such, and in reciprocating that feeling towards him and his.—*Daily Journal, 22d inst.*

AWFUL CRUELTY.—The papers of Virginia, for the last two or three months, have been ferocious.—They have recorded, with the most savage glee, instances of "skinning," "flaying," and annihilating on the stump, which put Indian orgies to the blush, and of perfect "swallowings," which New Zealand could not match. Political cannibalism has been the order of the day. One hundred and forty-three prominent politicians have been skinned, some of them several times—ninety-two have been flayed, seven hundred and eighty-four have been completely annihilated, and something less than a thousand have been swallowed without salt, and the "fur" has been flying promiscuously. The flayed and skinned will get a new cuticle—the swallowed men have been bolted whole, and will come forth again *a la* Jonah, and even the annihilated will enjoy a sort of ghostly existence, not much different from their former state. Time was, as Mr. Macbeth facetiously remarked, that when the brains were out the man would die, but this was in old Fogy times, when brains were considered necessary, especially to a politician. "Sam" has changed all this.

☞ The Herald and its associate organs, or, as it would elegantly remark, papers of that "kidney," (why not also say livers, lights and gizzards) insist that the Know Nothings are not antagonistic to the principles of the Constitution because they do not propose to effect their objects by open legal enactment, which the constitution prohibits, but by the Seward process of a *higher law*, registered in council, and carried into effect by means of an oath-bound confederacy. It is as much as to say, "we admit that the constitution prohibits certain things being done by the people's representatives in Congress, and by this prohibition the framers of the constitution distinctly affirmed their belief in the impropriety and impolicy of doing such things, but if this constitution *does* stand in the way of our doing such things in a legal constitutional manner, we will yet effect our objects by means of our own higher law." That is about the gist of the whole matter. Whether such evasions and higher-law-isms will go down with a truth-loving constitutional people remains to be seen. It is nonsense to talk about "rehashes," etc. Two and two will always amount to four, and truth is none the less truth because restated. In the search after novelty we never wish to be drawn into error. The principles of the constitution, and the laws enacted under it, and the policy pursued mainly in the administration of the government, are too sacred to be risked at the beck and rod of every new-fangled *ism* or old and exploded one breaking out in a fresh place. As for adopted citizens or any other citizens becoming office-hunters by profession, we are, and we think we are known to be, as much opposed to it as any man living, but if we are to have adopted citizens at all, let it be felt that they are really children of the State, and not a Pariah caste, inferior to their fellow-citizens—not only *subjects*, but also *citizens* of the government. From the nature of things Americans do and must rule America. Out-numbering adopted citizens near about six to one, native citizens have the matter in their own hands. It is for them to say whether the country is indeed to be a mother to the children of her adoption or a step-mother. The country is strong enough to be liberal and honorable, and cannot require secret oath-bound societies for her protection.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—A fuller examination of the details of the foreign news, by the Baltic, goes to confirm all our worst fears of the distress inevitably impending over the civilized world, both in a commercial and monetary point of view, and in the still more painful certainty of a threatened famine. Even in Russia a deep feeling exists among the peasantry, whose means of livelihood are taken from them for support of the army, without adequate compensation; and the abstraction of laborers from the cultivation of the soil, has raised every necessary of life to starvation prices.

The allies are again at a stand-still before Sebastopol awaiting reinforcements. They calculate on being able to concentrate an additional field force of 70,000 men in the rear of the Russians, to prevent the Russian army in the field being able to give any aid to Sebastopol. The London Times actually begins to dream of success, though what sort of success, no one can tell. It is evidently believed, that complete success in the field—the perfect possession of the Crimea, must precede the fall of Sebastopol; a sage conclusion, which, however true and apparent, has taken eight months to beat into the heads of the allied generals and cabinets.

Louis Napoleon, it seems, is not going to the Crimea. The recent attempt at assassination seems to have exerted a deeply depressing effect upon his spirits, and warned him of the danger of leaving France.

The news from China would seem to indicate the failure of the Revolution. The insurgents have been driven off from Shanghai and Canton, and the victorious Imperialists have been guilty of the most atrocious cruelties. The reported Christianity of the insurgent leader and his followers seems to have been a sort of humbug. Their distorted jargon approaches about as nearly to christianity as a dog-faced monkey does to the human species. We can't see what interest we should feel in the affairs of China, save in so far as a state of war there interrupts trade.

They have had an earthquake at Japan which has been quite destructive.

RAIN.—The blessed rain has once more fallen upon us, and it was never more needed. We only hope that it has extended to some considerable distance on all sides of us, so that the crops may be revived and food grown for the support of man and beast.

We thought yesterday that we discerned signs of rain. Something was bound to happen since our neighbor of the Commercial neglected to pay his respects to his old friend the Pope. And our prediction has come true. Verily, it lightened, and it thundered, and it rained, and it blew.

Daily Jour. of Wednesday last.

COULDN'T KEEP FROM IT.—We knew that our neighbour of the Commercial could not—positively *could not* keep from talking about his friend the Pope. Really we begin to fear that our venerable cotemporary must be somewhat Popishly inclined. He has an evident weakness that way, and we would respectfully suggest to his K. N. brethren the appointment of a Committee to watch over and confirm their wavering brother. We cannot too seriously deplore, in anticipation, the *falling away* of a K. N. brother of so much *weight*. It makes us feel bad all over, but then human nature is very fallible.

Talking about Bulls, and big bulls, and little bulls, did it ever strike our neighbor that he might have a right to a musical reputation, and be called "Old Bull." As for the deputy "papa"-ship, we have no aspirations in that way. It is not a matter to be deputized. We would prefer going on our own hook, if at all.

We renew our warnings to the editor of the Commercial—he is in danger. Does he not remember what Pope (the crooked Poet) saith.

> Vice is a monster of such hideous mien,
> That to be hated needs but to be seen;
> But, seen too oft, familiar with her face,
> We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

Our cotemporary has fed so long on Romish horrors, that now he can calmly endure them, and will shortly be brought to embracing all the tenets and observances of that church, perhaps to the extent of going to Rome to kiss the Pope's big toe. That will be going, what he calls, the big figure. What a big man we'll have then, won't we? Yea, verily!

☞ We had the pleasure of meeting in our streets to-day, C. C. Henderson, Esq., of Lincolnton, one of the Commissioners of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road at that place. He speaks in glowing terms of the warm feeling manifested in favor of the work in his section. Old Lincoln is coming up manfully to the work.

☞ The Wilmington Light Infantry paraded yesterday for target practice, we were pleased to see, in all their original strength, making a fuller turn-out than had been exhibited for months past. The company marched well and presented a fine appearance generally. We learn that it is again on the increase, receiving an accession of new members at every meeting. The prize for target-shooting—a silver goblet—was won by Lt. L. B. Erambert. The company had a dinner in the woods, two or three miles from town.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM IN NEW JERSEY.—The following extracts from the two leading K. N. organs in New Jersey speak for themselves. The Gazette is the State organ of the order—the Newark Mercury is the paper through which John Miner Botts, a Virginian, thought proper to give to the world his Know-Nothing manifesto:

From the New Jersey State Gazette

The great American movement of the day, as it steadily advanced in power from a sympathy inseparable from all that is patriotic and virtuous, encountered in its career the black stain of domestic slavery, with the dogma that slavery is national, and freedom sectional. But it will be found no stumbling block in its way. *The American party, like the Whigs of old, will maintain the principle of liberty at least. They cannot shut their eyes to the existence of the monstrous enormity of throwing open to slavery new territories long since consecrated to freedom by a compact so solemn, that its repudiation must stagger all faith in all future compromises. They cannot refuse to protest, to act, and to vote against the further increase of slave States. The American party of New Jersey are clear and decided on this point.* While they plant themselves upon the Constitution, conceding to slavery the ground it now occupies, and refusing to interfere with it as a local institution, *they lift up their hands in protestations of its being carried into new territories, to be hereafter admitted into the confederacy as slave States.*

The complexion of the next Congress points to this conclusion beyond a doubt. *The friends of Americanism and freedom have an hundred and sixteen members in the House already, marked by a distinctive characteristic—an abhorrence of the Nebraska infamy. There is not a man of them to whom this peculiar virtue was not indispensable for his election.* No matter how loosely their other principles sat upon them, upon this question the people were unanimous. *It was everywhere the test, and almost everywhere the triumph. That victory, on behalf of freedom, is a victory of the American party;* and when that party shall elect to abandon the fruits of the conquest—and bow down like the Democracy, to the black idol of an extension of the dominion of slavery, the party will die and disappear, with an odium on the name for which all atonement will be futile.

[From the Newark Mercury.]

This is the language of our New Jersey press in reference to the connection of the American movement with the slavery question, and it faithfully represents the public sentiment of the State. Were the American party to attempt the task of quieting or destroying the Anti-Nebraska sentiment of the North, it would be broken into fragments by the power of a public opinion, which nothing could withstand. For ourselves, were we convinced that its action in New Jersey *tended in a pro-slavery direction, or towards any further compromise with this evil,* we should not hesitate for a moment in abandoning all connection with the organization. ☞ But we know that this is not the case. We know that there are no truer opponents of the slave oligarchy than those who march forward to certain victory under the banner of the American party in New Jersey. We know that no other public men than those known for their devotion to human freedom could be elected as our representatives to Congress, and we feel confident that when the Senators are to be chosen this consideration will also be regarded as of primary importance. There is no sickly conservatism in New Jersey now.☜ The people understand that slavery is aggressive and they are prepared to meet it.

From the Union.

Six Objections to Know Nothingism.

The following reasons ought to be potent with every native-born American for the rejection of know-nothingism:

1. Because, according to its rules, the American-born son (who has never borne arms) of an Englishman who fought against our country can hold office, when the American-born son of an American who fought for the country cannot, if his conscientious convictions incline him to the Catholic religion—nay, not even though himself, his son, his father, his grandfather, his great-grandfather, his brothers, and the corresponding relatives of his wife, may have all borne arms, all shed their blood, and all freely expended their time and money, in defence of our country and its liberties.

2. Because, according to its rules, not only an odious disqualification is imposed on the Catholic American-born citizen, but even the know-nothing himself is deprived of that natural right of every man to change his religion at will, and to embrace any mode of faith which his earnest investigations convince him is right.

3. Because, according to its rules, an American-born young man is artfully inveigled into an association, the propriety of whose measures he has not had time or means fully to consider or determine, and when satisfied that they are unjust, illiberal, and anti-American, finds himself entrapped by an oath which would seek to attaint him for denouncing the wrong.

4. Because, according to its spirit always, and its practice already, if know-nothingism were fully in possession of the government, the most disgraceful and harrassing espionage, searches, and seizures would necessarily ensue, in violation of the constitution of the United States and the constitutions of the several States. This is evidenced by the proceedings of the Hiss committee at the Roxbury school, which were in violation of State and United States constitutions; and it would not be long before such committees would be enacting similar scenes all over the country in our private dwelling-houses.

5. Because know-nothingism engenders imbecility and littleness of soul in our young men, by teaching them that patriotic deeds and intellectual qualifications go for nothing, but that the place of their birth is of chief importance. "You are proud of your country, but my country is proud of me," said Anacharsis the Scythian. Though the former is a commendable pride, the latter is most ennobling.

6. Because, for all the foregoing reasons, if know-nothing (falsely called Americanism) should become predominant, all the grandeur inspired by heroic actions, moral and intellectual worth, perfect religious equality, and the refuge and encouragement which our country offers to the noble soul fleeing from despotism, would dwindle down to a cowardly because unreasoning bigotry, and a spurious because brainless patriotism. F. J.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1855.

For the Journal.

BEATTY'S BRIDGE, N. C., May 19, 1855.

In pursuance of public notice, a meeting of citizens of Bladen and New Hanover was held this day, when, on motion of Dr. Wm. H. Beatty, Wm. R. Henry was called to the chair, and Jno. S. James appointed Secretary.

The chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting to be for aid in building the contemplated Railroad through this region of country, and suggested that, as the time for talking was past, action now should be the word. He, therefore, with the consent of the meeting, appointed a committee, consisting of C. J. Dickson, D. P. Beatty, and R. J. Fennell, to prepare a subscription list for stock in the W. C. & R. Railroad, which being drawn up, an immediate subscription of 240 shares was made.

On motion of Dr. W. A. Beatty, C. J. Dickson, D. P. Beatty, and R. J. Fennell, were appointed a committee to obtain further subscriptions.

On motion,

Resolved, That, inasmuch as this meeting was not fully attended, by reason of another meeting appointed at Colly, for a similar purpose, this meeting do now adjourn, to meet on the 2d of June, at Black River Chapel, at which time all the friends of the enterprise on Black River, are requested to attend.

WM. R. HENRY, Ch'n.

JNO. S. JAMES, Sec'y.

Navy Department.

Secretary Dobbin returned to Washington yesterday morning, and has already resumed his official duties with characteristic energy and promptitude. His visit to North Carolina appears to have been of great service to him. The country will be glad to learn of his perfect restoration to vigorous health.—*Wash. Union.*

UNPARALLELED MEANNESS.—The corporation of Montreal invited Sir Edmund Walker, Head Governor General, to visit that city at the opening of the exhibition preparatory to sending to the Paris Exhibiton. They engaged rooms for him at the Donnegana House, and refused to pay the bills. Madame S. Julien, the landlady, has accordingly, sued Sir Edmund for the amount.

"KEEP OFF THE PLATFORM."—According to the report of the New York State engineer and surveyor, over twelve million passengers were carried over sixteen of the main railroads of that State during the last year. Out of this immense number but twelve were killed, and of those twelve *eleven* were standing on the platform.

☞ David Reid, the Know-Nothing candidate of the 3d Congressional District, made a speech in Fayetteville last Friday night, the 18th inst. The Carolinian of Saturday says:

"Mr. Reid addressed the citizens of Fayetteville last night on the principles of the 'American party," as he called it—alias know-nothingism. The speech consisted entirely of a repetition of the logic published every day in newspapers advocating the secret party, and was, undoubtedly, the weakest effort we ever heard from a man of Mr. Reid's reputation as a speaker. He said the position he then occupied and would occupy during the summer was rather embarrassing, but love for the Union induced him to take it—[if he had said love for office would it not have been more correct?]—declared at length against the Catholic church and foreigners, but failed to throw any *new* light on the subject.

The closing scene was decidedly rich. After Mr. Reid had closed, some of Sam's friends, probably thinking that justice had not been done the subject, loudly called for several other gentlemen to assist in the matter, but none had the courage to come to the rescue of "Samuel" [Somebody suggested that a call for prayers would be more appropriate.] Finally a cry was made for McKay, McKay, McKay. W. McL. McKay, Esq., [a good and true democrat] thinking that he was called, arose, and was about to pour some hard licks on the secret party, when such a yell and hissing was commenced as to completely drown what he said and prevent his proceeding.—Three cheers were proposed for Winslow, which were given. Also, three cheers for Sam and Davy were given. Somebody in the crowd then called for three groans for Winslow and McKay, to give which many kno-nothing mouths were stretched. Three cheers were also proposed for Fred. Douglas. The whole affair was absolutely disgusting, and no doubt a majority of the members of the secret party themselves were ashamed of the proceedings. Sam's character, we think, was considerably injured by last night's operations."

Religious aspect of Know-Nothingism.

To the lovers of well-regulated civil and religious liberty there is something appalling in the progress of this new party. We stand aghast at the bare possibility of its getting control of the government, for if its action in the Massachusetts Legislature is any index to its probable action in the halls of Congress, we may look for deeds of blood and treachery not unworthy of the Spanish Inquisition. Knowing from sad experience that it was dangerous to blend Church and State—politics and religion—together, our forefathers wisely ignored an established church—left truth and error to combat upon an open field—and in the Constitution guarantied to them all the rights to worship God as suited them best; or not worship him at all, if they saw proper. Since that time, politics and religion have been kept distant, and the political parties of the country have been content to battle for the supremacy upon strict political issues. But a "change has come o'er the spirit of our dream," and one that may well awake the keenest anxiety in the breast of the Christian. Scarcely three-quarters of a century have elapsed since the adoption of the Constitution ere a party springs up, appealing to the worst prejudices and most ungovernable passions of man's nature, and proposes to change the whole feature of our government. Its avowed aim is to crush the power of Catholicism, and raise the Protestant church triumphant o'er its ruins—but, as we will show, this is all a masked lie. In my judgment, the Know-Nothing party is but a band of wily assassins, marching forward under the assumed garb of a religious politico patriotism, with drawn daggers, to strike a deadly blow at the Union, the Constitution and the rights of the South. Look at its composition and then tell me if its loud protestations in favor of State rights, the purification of the ballot-box and of the Church, do not sound in your ears just like the Devil preaching to a saint. Its stronghold is in the abolition, whig, free-soil and infidel States—we say infidel, for it is well known that the theology of New England is unsound. Now, for a section of this Union where men deny the obligation of an oath to support the Constitution, and where atheism, infidelity, socialism, and every other religious error flourishes, to rise up and avow their object to be the preservation of the Union and the purification of the church, is sheer impudence and hypocrisy. This order has too much of the leaven of political parties in its composition to be sound either in its religion or politics; hence our people should shun it. The whigs, free-soilers and abolitionists have each and all been striving for many years to get control of the country, and shape its policy—the whig, to engraft upon it a protective tariff and national bank—the abolitionist, to abolish slavery or dissolve the Union—and so with the free-soiler. But time and again have they been defeated, and so utterly were they routed by the democratic party in the last campaign, that they despaired of ever achieving the victory under old names and issues. Hence they fraternized—set to work to found a party, with a new name and new issues, in order to win over the masses from their instinctive adherence to the democratic party. And lo! thence came the know nothings, made up of the defeated and disaffected of all parties—with all religions, and oftener none at all; and appealing to the low down feelings of "Native Americans and Protestants." Is it not plain that this order has been founded for political purposes—and that its avowed principles are mere *vote-traps?* Its grand aim is to defeat the democratic party, and to do that it would seduce Americans into a violation of constitutional compacts, and cajole Protestants into forgetfulness of the Catholic principles of their master. What base deception and damnable hypocrisy. Can the South find safety in its embrace? Do not visions of discord and civil war rush upon her sight, in view of the triumph of know-nothingism.

Can Protestants consent to forsake the Bible, the agency of the Holy Spirit, the pulpit and prayer-book, and undertake to crush the Catholics by power of law? Is it not an insult to God for them to do so? Does God require his church to be propagated by legislative edict? Not at all. What denomination, then, of Christians will sanction the religious feature of know-nothingism? The Baptist? surely not; they have suffered persecution enough in Europe and America to fill them with the milk of religious freedom. The Methodist? oh no; they cannot have forgotten the early struggles and persecutions of Methodism—how its ministers, with hymn-book in pocket and saddle-bags on their arms, wandered from place to place, a despised and persecuted race. The Presbyterians? God forbid; their history is sufficiently dark with persecutions already.

So repugnant is know nothingism to Protestantism, that they ought not and cannot agree. It is revolting to every Christian of a liberal mind, and must meet with a heavy condemnation. More anon.
—*Anderson Gazette.*

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR:—After reading the sensible and truthful remarks of the correspondent of the Commercial, "Merchant," I have taken the liberty (with some hesitation) to go somewhat deeper into the matter. He very truthfully says, the Banks are not the sole makers of these hard times, of which we hear so much complaint, and upon which institutions we often hear bitter invectives unjustly heaped, by parties, too, who are totally ignorant of the duties of a Banking House. Without any pretence to the defence of the Banks, I shall only attempt to show how customers are often chargeable with stringent times, when Banks are condemned for it. To proceed—Dry-goods merchants buy their goods on six, eight and nine months, which is considered a very great indulgence. They are brought to this market and sold for twelve—in many instances on a much longer credit—allowing all their bills to be collected on their nominal credit, (twelve months,) they lose the interest for just three months, which, upon sales of fifty thousand dollars per annum, at the present high price of money, would make quite an addition to their stock; but, when denied this, takes the profit from five times the amount, calculating their profits at twenty-five per cent. on all goods sold, which is said to be the maximum. Grocers buy their goods strictly upon cash, to wit:—Pay for them very often before they get here, if the vessel is at all delayed, sell upon three months, get paid, by acceptance, in six, and then, if the Banks do not negotiate the paper, they cry them down for want of liberality, when the drawer of the draft should be the party to censure. This delay of payment does not injure the merchant alone—it absolutely harms the paying class of customers, for the money he might convert into desirable stock, which they are willing to buy and pay for, and often stand in need of. To the reform—buy goods upon the usual indulgence, pay for them when the bills are presented. You save by it in the end, as you always know how you stand and how deep you can go.

SUFFERER.

ARCHBISHOP KENRICK'S PASTORAL—TEMPORAL SOVEREIGNTY OF THE POPE DENIED.—We are indebted to the publishers, Messrs. John Murphy & Co., for a pamphlet copy of the "Pastoral Letter of the Archbishop of Baltimore, and the Bishops and Prelates of the Province of Baltimore." The concluding paragraphs, addressed to the laity, will be read with interest:

Beloved Brethren of the laity, we embrace you all with paternal affection, and entreat you to walk circumspectly, for the days are evil. You know what manner of precepts we have given you in the name of the Lord Jesus. For this is the will of God your sanctification. Be peaceable, sober, just and faithful in the performance of all duties towards all mankind. Practice patience, forbearance, charity towards all. In the exercise of your rights as free citizens, remember your responsibility to God, and act as freemen, but not as having liberty as a cloak for malice, but as the servants of God. Respect and obey the constituted authorities, for all power is from God, and they that resist the ordinances of God, purchase for themselves damnation. To the General and State Governments you owe allegiance in all that regards the civil order; the authorities of the Church challenge your obedience in the things of salvation. We have no heed of pressing this distinction which you fully understand, and constantly observe. You know that we have uniformly taught you, both publicly and privately, to perform all the duties of good citizens, and that we have never exacted of you, as we ourselves have never made even to the highest ecclesiastical authority, any engagements inconsistent with the duties we owe to the country and its laws. On every opportune occasion we have avowed these principles, and even in our communications to the late Pontiff, we rejected as a calumny the imputation that we were in civil matters subject to his authority. Be not disturbed at the mis-statements of our tenets, which are daily made, or at the effort to deprive us of our civil rights, and of the confidence and esteem of our fellow citizens. Formidable as is the combination for this purpose, we do not despair that the justice and good sense of the nation will soon discover the groundless character of the suspicions thrown on the fidelity of Catholics, whose religion teaches them to respect and maintain the established order of society, under whatsoever form of government they may be placed. Brethren, let the light of your example shine before men, that they may see your good works and glorify your Father who is in Heaven. Pray for the conversion and salvation of all men, for this is the will of God, who desires that all men may be saved, and may come to the knowledge of the truth.

Less Cotton and More Breadstuffs.

The Savannah Republican, in view of the moral certainty that the Eastern war is to go on indefinitely, and the improbability of the continuance of such a condition of trade in the manufacturing districts abroad, as will take from us any thing like the average stock of cotton, recommends the people of the cotton growing States to plant more corn and less cotton. It suggests that wherever cotton already planted make a poor "stand," and is generally unpromising, better, by all odds, plough it up, and supply its place with more needful and more profitable products.

The New York Express recommends every man at the North who owns a patch of land, to put in corn, wheat or potatoes, articles which, at all times, are sure to find a ready and profitable market on the seaboard. In regard to the contradictory opinions as to whether there is really a scarcity in the country or not of flour and breadstuffs generally, the Express thinks that speculation and combination have something undoubtedly to do with keeping back supplies from the seaboard, in order to keep prices up to their present high mark—but there is reason to believe that there is not more than just enough of flour in the country to meet our wants, until we gather the next harvest.

With favorable weather for six weeks or two months to come, it believes that we shall be, in a great degree, independent of the speculators.

A WHEEL WITHIN A WHEEL.—The New York Herald of Thursday last has the following:

THE FRIENDS OF MILLARD FILLMORE IN THE FIELD.—The leaders of the old line Clay Whigs and a few of the leading friends of Mr. Fillmore, held a secret meeting in this city on Friday evening last, at Constitution Hall, for the purpose of devising the means necessary to place themselves in communication with the Southern friends of Mr. Fillmore, and to secure for the ex-President the Know-Nothing nomination in 1856. Among those present at the meeting on Friday night last, was the Hon. John P. Kennedy of Baltimore, who, it will be recollected, was a member of Mr. Fillmore's cabinet. The ostensible visit of Mr. Kennedy to this city, as announced, at the time, was to visit our navy yard and the military defences of our harbor. We are not particularly informed as to the deliberations and results of that meeting, but we do know that a new Order was formed within the Know-Nothing organization, being a wheel within a wheel, calling themselves "Templars," and formed with the express object of influencing the entire Know-Nothing party for Mr. Fillmore in the next contest.

THE DROUGHT.—The long drought is beginning to excite serious apprehensions in many minds. There are unpleasant forebodings of a sad and sickening visitation—one from which this favored land has hitherto been exempt—famine.

Never has a country been so blessed of Heaven as this. A fresh continent, bringing forth the fruits of the earth almost spontaneously; a free government; perfect civil and religious liberty; an almost entire exemption from the wars which have desolated the fields and hearths of Europe—surely this has hitherto been the Canaan of the earth. But how little have these advantages been appreciated! We have received them as a right, and expected their continuance as a matter of course. We have been even discontented with our condition, and have coveted our neighbor's goods. But now, as the heavens become brass and the earth iron beneath our feet; as the portentous shadows of civil convulsion are thrown over the land, and the pestilence begins its deadly march, we may well feel our entire dependence upon a higher power, and recognize in His hand the source of every good thing.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

INTEMPERANCE IN ENGLAND.—The North British Review for February has an interesting article relative to the Report of the Committee on Public Houses, from which we learn that there were 500 criminals confined in the New Prison at Manchester, and in every case drinking was the cause of their crime.—Judge Erskine declared at the Salisbury Assizes, in 1844, that ninety-nine cases out of every hundred arose from strong drink. The Admiral of the Mediterranean fleet has stated, that since the allowance of spirits was reduced to one quarter of the old amount, the number of punishments has fallen more than 70 per cent.!

In many parts of England employers set up beer houses for the express purpose of paying their men in them, and compelling them to lay out a large part of their money there. A city missionary relates that mechanics say to him, "we are told to be at a certain public house by seven o'clock, and we do not get our wages till half past eleven, and the publican looks black, and the men joke us if we do not drink, and we are obliged to drink." The proportion of female criminals to male criminals is said to be the same as that of female drunkards to male drunkards—about one woman to five men. The consumption of liquor, however, is not so great, taking into consideration the increase of population, as it was some years ago, having fallen off fifteen per cent., since 1836.

INDIA RUBBER COTTON FLOATERS.—The difficulties experienced this year in sending cotton from the interior to the seaports of the Southwestern States, has induced Mr. G. R. Griffith of Mobile, to endeavor, under a pattent taken out by him in 1842, to provide a remedy. He has constructed at the Union India Rubber Works, at Harlem, what he calls a cotton floater, an India rubber vessel made large enough to envelope a single bale of cotton, to be used in such a manner that a raft may be formed of a number of them united, on which to float this produce. One bale will draw about five or six inches of water, and loaded with two bales which it will carry when formed into a raft, will draw eleven and a half or twelve. Although steamboats are constructed which draw twelve inches on these waters, yet they are unable to carry a sufficient load to pay the expense, and hence this experiment. Mr. Griffith informs us that at 12 o'clock to-day he will try the experiment, in the river at the foot of Wall street, and invites the attendance of persons interested in cotton.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

ACCIDENT ON THE RAILROAD.—We learn that on Saturday, ——— Hainey, a conductor of a dirt train, in attempting to couple two cars, lost his balance and fell and was run over by the train, which caused is instant death.—*Marion Star.*

From the Boston Post.

Gov. Gardner and the Union.

It is not strange that the secret order at the South is making the most it can out of the refusal of Gov. Gardner to comply with the portion of the abolition fanatics who demanded the removal of Judge Loring. Let it be remembered, however, that the most prominent of the abolition leaders—leaders whose words are law with freesoilers—who are ready to go all lengths in a sectional crusade—such as R. H. Dana and Banks—such presses as the New York Evening Post and the Boston Atlas—were strongly opposed to the removal of Judge Loring. This act, however praiseworthy in itself, therefore, is hardly a test whatever of Governor Gardner's nationalism.

Let other public acts be looked at. When Gov. Gardner was put in nomination by the secret order, Judge Allen, of Worcester, in a speech, designed to detach from him abolition votes and thus defeat his election, charged as follows:

"He has vindicated by speech and vote the fugitive slave law, and gone as far as any man in the commonwealth in support of the compromises."

Mr. Gardner, in a letter dated Boston, Oct. 30, 1854, and addressed to "Hon. Charles Allen," vindicates himself from the charges made in Mr. Allen's speech. He denies them in general and denies them in particular. Here is a sentence:—

"It is not true that I am, or ever have been, in favor of the fugitive slave bill. I never voted for a man who favored it, knowing such to be his views, and I must very much change before I ever do. I never by word, act or vote, favored its passage, and I am an advocate of its essential modification, or in lieu thereof its unconditional repeal. Returning from Canada last June, I read in the cars that there was a petition for its repeal at the Exchange News Room, and on my arrival, before even going to my place of business, I hastened to the Exchange and signed the petition."

Mr. Gardner goes on minutely to defend himself from the charge of "*being a Nebraska man*;" and states how, at a meeting of the whig committee, he made a speech and offered a resolution to the effect, that the whig organization should call a convention of the opponents of the Nebraska bill, without distinction of party, to nominate fusion candidates for State officers, as was done in Ohio, Vermont, and other states."

Such, in October, 1854, was the political status of the man now held up before the people as an embodiment of know nothing nationality! Such were the declarations which it were absolutely necessary to make, in order to take the abolition vote. Nobody denies that they accomplished their purpose. The abolitionists voted with a rush for Mr. Gardner; and he led into being the most thoroughly abolition legislature ever convened in this commonwealth.

From the candidate we pass to the officer—from the man to the governor. His inaugural was so completely abolition as to raise peans in the free-soil camp. He again and again denounced the repeal of the Missouri compromise; and he declared that, by every sacred and holy duty, the country should manfully demand the restoration of the broken compact." He told the legislature that "the oft-repeated cry of disunion heralds no real danger to their ears;" and he submitted "whether additional legislation is required" to secure the habeas corpus and the trial by jury.

In our comments on the governors's message, on the day after it was delivered, we remarked that, *in this suggestion*, as to habeas corpus and the jury trial, the free-soilers in the legislature and out of it will see a recommendation to take action against the fugitive slave law: such action as will array Massachusetts against the general government. Such a purpose cannot be too strongly deprecated." Let the most complete, treasonable, outrageously absurd and shameful measure ever passed by a State legislature testify to the truth of our prediction.

It is easier to call evil spirits forth than it is to control or exercise them. As a candidate for office Mr. Gardner pandered to the treasonable elements that makes Massachusetts a by-word and a reproach to her sister States; will he as governor rebuke it? He must act with the solemn responsibility of his position in the face. What will this action be?

In the inaugural address there was some saving advice, which abolitionists have not chosen to follow. "Scrupulously avoid such action," the governor said, "as asserts or looks to the maintenance of any rights not clearly or constitutionally ours;" and this was said in connection with the suggestions as to the habeas corpus and jury trial. To this is to be added the fact—if we remember rightly—that as a member of the legislature, Mr. Gardner worked and voted *against* a bill of similar tenor with that which this legislature has passed.

Now as the governor and commander-in-chief of the forces of Massachusetts, and with the awful responsibility of the immediate future before him, will he assent to the ground that it is one of the "clear and constitutional" rights of Massachusetts to substitute its own laws, as to claimants of fugitives from service or labor, for the laws laid down by the Congress of the United States? Does not the personal liberty bill look directly—certainly to the maintenance of this position? Can there be doubts as to this point in his own mind? Is it not the life and soul of the bill? Yet all such state action as this, the supreme court has pronounced null and void.

Again: the legislature that passed the bill, have declared, also, that the fugitive slave law is unconstitutional; that it is, of course, no law, is null and void. And this bill looks to the maintenance of this position. We pass by the great, inherent, inalienable reserved rights of revolution which the people of Massachusetts have, and which is civil war; but ask, has the State a "clear and constitutional" right to peaceably annul a law of Congress which it may pronounce unconstitutional? The governor, in his message relative to the removal of Judge Loring, says of the act of 1850, that "the large majority of the jurists and statesmen of the republic had pronounced it constitutional." Now this personal liberty bill looks to thoroughly annulling this act of 1850. Is Governor Gardner prepared to sanction this? Is it a "clear and constitutional" right of this State to do this?

This is no ordinary law, and the occasion is no ordinary occasion. Such are the volcanic elements beneath and around us that there may be at any moment an explosion. To-morrow's sun may rise upon the case of a claimant of a fugitive slave; and let the terrible perseverance, the fierce braving, of last year's fanatic herd of abolition traitors say how ready they are to push officials on to extreme measures, even to the spilling of blood. Is the governor ready to say that he will head such a movement as would be open resistance to law? Will he not shrink from the formidable work? Will he not rather be consistent with this legislative action and follow the words we have cited from the inaugral; veto this bill of treason and infamy, and thus "scrupulously avoid such action as asserts or looks to the maintenance of any rights not clearly and constitutionally" belonging to the state.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Owing to the large number of cases on the State Docket, only Monday and Tuesday were given to the Civil Docket, and yesterday was devoted to the trial of Sylvester Chavers, a free woman of color, for the murder of her husband, Henry Chavers, free man of color, in March last. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Solicitor Strange, and the defence by C. G. Wright, and Wm. H. Wright, Esqrs. About 8 o'clock, P. M., after an hour's consultation, the Jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. The evidence, we learn, was that the killing was with a large dirk knife, which the woman presented at her husband, accompanied with threats that she would stick him if he didn't let her alone, whilst they were playing with each other, he teasing her with affectionate toying, and was in the act of drawing her towards him for an embrace, when, as she contends, the knife entered his body, but as the State argued, she stabbed him. All this happened in the presence of another free woman, on a Sunday afternoon. The wife manifested great distress, sent for a doctor, remained by the dying and dead man until an officer came and carried her to jail, protesting that she had no idea of harming him. The case was at one time regarded as so favorable for her that she was bailed in only $500, and remained at large until Monday last, when she was surrendered by her bail and committed to jail. We suppose an effort will be made to get a new trial.

To-day the trial of Johnson, from Harnett county, for the murder of Stewart, is to come on.—*Fay. Observer, 17th inst.*

☞ A curious incident happened in the Supreme Court, Boston, a few days since. Judge Shaw was on the bench, and at the commencement of the docket number one was the first called, but it appeared that it was not ready for trial. Upon this the Judge arose and stated that he himself, as counsel, had entered that suit long before he became a Judge. He has been on the bench more than twenty-three years.

ARREST OF LEWIS BAKER, THE MURDERER OF BILL POOLE.—The arrest and safe arrival at New York, of Lewis Baker, the murderer of Bill Poole, seems to have caused the most intense excitement in that excitable city. Five columns of the Times are occupied with the particulars of the voyage of the famous clipper Grapeshot, the arrest of the desperado, and of his conduct on the return voyage. From the diary of one of the police officers sent in pursuit of the fugitive, we make the following extract. It is dated on board of the Grapeshot, while at Cape Palmas:

TUESDAY, April 17.—Last night at 12 o'clock, the wind being fresh and blowing from the north for these several days, it was proposed that the barque get under way and stand off and on to be ready to intercept the Jewett in case she should make the land by daylight. We weighed anchor and stood for the island of Teneriffe. Sunrise, tacked ship and stood for the harbor we had left. Discovered a brig under the land standing towards the town. Soon made her out to be an Americau brig; made all sail, and soon pronounced her to be the Isabella Jewett. At 8½ o'clock we overhauled her, about 8½ miles from and directly opposite the city. We hailed her, fired two guns, lowered our boat, and boarded her, and arrested Lewis Baker.

"He was seen at the wheel from our ship before we got into our boat. And before we boarded the brig he left the wheel and went into the cabin, not having the least suspicion who we were, and intending to leave by the first opportunity that offered itself. He took all the money he possessed, being $100 in gold, and put it in the fob pocket of his pantaloons. He came on deck again and went forward to look at us. We boarded the Jewett about midships, jumped on deck, (the captain standing in the waist.) One of our number being selected by us as spokesman, asked:

"'Are you the captain?'

"He replied 'Yes.'

"We said, 'Lewis Baker is on board of your vessel and we want him.'

"'Lewis Baker?' replied the captain, 'there is no such man.'

"At this moment Baker who was watching the whole of the proceedings, came from forward and started for the cabin, we having our eye upon him, and as we intercepted his retreat, said. 'How are you, Lew?' and stretched out our hands to shake hands with him; at the same moment we all surrounded him—one taking him by the arm, another by the wrist, another by the shoulder, &c., &c., and forced him on his back over the gunwales of the boat that was on deck, and so put the irons upon him, he protesting and making all the resistance he was able, calling out 'What does this mean?' What is this for? What do you want of me? We told him he must go with us. He said he would not, and we could not take him—halloing out, 'Captain, captain, these are a set of pirates, and have come to take me!' Then, appealing to the men of the brig, 'Men, will you let them take me!' Two men belonging to the brig said that we should not take him.

"The captain interfered, and said to us, 'Here, you are too fast! What is all this about?' Baker said, 'They are a set of pirates, and they want to take me.' One of us said, 'I will blow the first man's brains out that interferes,' and presented a pistol. The captain said something that I could not distinctly hear, when one of us loudly remarked, 'If he interfered that we would take him, also.' Baker was struggling, and saying, 'Let me go into the cabin; you are here with pistols; you have the advantage of me; I have got nothing to defend myself with; I will not go until I see the captain of the port.' He recognised the most of us, and called us by name, saying, 'Do you get paid for taking me?' and begged of us to let him go into the cabin and he would go with us. During this time we inquired for his trunk and clothes; two of us went into the cabin and brought them on deck midships; finding all resistance in vain, and being assured he must go, dead or alive, and that the easiest way was the best way, he asked for his things in the cabin, and gave directions where they could be found. We found his box containing Colt's revolver, each barrel heavily loaded and capped, with the key in the box, and the box unlocked; with flask of powder, caps and ball. We took charge of all, put them into the boat with him, brought him on board the Grapeshot, made all sail, and stood for home.

"The time did not occupy over ten or fifteen minutes from the time we left the barque until we returned with him. Baker had no idea that we were sent after him, and thought that they were wrong, or that we wanted to put a pilot on board. He had on a hickory stripe shirt, and was in his shirtsleeves; wore also a cap. He stood no watch during the passage, but was on the brig's papers by the name of Wm. A. Browne. Before the boat left the side of the brig it was explained to the captin of the Jewett what the arrest was for. He appeared to be thunder-stricken, and much frightened; said he knew nothing about it; 'will they do anything with me?'

The French Empress.

The London Press thus speaks of the Empress:—"The sight of the beaming looks around her, the sound of the countless cheers of welcome, the fineness of the weather, the thorough cordiality of the reception from the people at large, and an exulting sense of the greatness of the august occasion, brought a flush of pleasure into the countenance of the Empress, and as she drove slowly up Pall Mall her beauty never looked more dazzling, and its resplendent effect was hailed with universal admiration. It was a constant remark, "The pictures had not done justice to the Empress." We are decidedly of that opinion. The expression of her mild blue eyes, and the sweet serenity of her face in repose, has never been perfectly portrayed. The artists appear to us to have succeeded in catching only the physical outline, and not the sentiment of her most peculiar and distinctive style of beauty. We admit the merits of Winterhalter's portrait, but it has the coldness of the German school, and we can conceive what an incomparably finer presentment of such a face would have been given on the canvass by Reynolds, or Francis Grant. It is rarely that so distinctive a type is seen in female beauty as in the French Empress.

"On Thursday the heat of the weather and the prolonged exertion of receiving the acclamations of what we should call the levee of the Londoners, gave rather the appearance of langour to the Empress.—But in the evening, at the Opera, her loveliness was heightened by the attractiveness of her dress and by her brilliant jewels. As she acknowledged the greetings of the house with radiant smiles, it seemed that if ever clay was cast in an imperial mould, it was when Nature fashioned that Grecian head, with its graceful neck and bust. It is gratifying to know that her amiability is equal to her beauty; she is adored by her attendants; and the words, "*Elle est si bonne, si amiable*," are in the mouths of all who know her. We cannot close this notice of one so lofty in station, and so highly endowed, without recording that her Imperial Majesty's influence has been directed to raising the tone and character of the Court of the Tuilleries."

She belongs to one of the rarest of all styles, that of the Spanish blonde. Stamped by Nature's impress, there is an unmistakeable evidence of blood in her refined and spiritual face. Extremely fair, with gentle blue eyes, and a charming natural color, the Empress Eugenie possesses the additional charm of a most expressive mouth. The classical elevation of her countenance reminds one of the chiselled masterpieces of Grecian art. She has more, however, of the outward and visible signs of high Spanish race in the long and delicately drawn features, and especially in her noble Castil on air, so remote from aught that is suggestive of vulgar associations. Nor are her voice and manner the least of her attractions.—She can sustain dignity without losing affability, and in her courtesy there is none of the affected condescension that wounds more than wins. Her words, gestures and deportment are those of a noble lady, of an illustrious gentlewoman, formed to grace a throne and cast an additional lustre on her position.

A PRESIDENTIAL TEAM.—The party that rallies on the Poole platform have made the following nominations for the presidency:

For President,
GEN. JOSEPH HISS, of Massachusetts.
For Vice President,
MRS. PATTERSON, of Boston.

We did not before know that Hiss was a general. Mrs. P., who will act as his vice, if elected, has done corporal service in the Bay State.—*Albany Atlas.*

Registration of Letters.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Post Office Department have formed a series of instructions for the guidance of the Post Masters, upon the introduction of the new system for the registration of valuable letters.

The plan goes into operation on the first of July, on and after which letters can be registered and receipted for upon payment of a fee of five cents, extraordinary care being taken to ensure their safe delivery.

DECLINE OF BLOOMERISM.—A New York letter writer says: About every fourth individual you meet to-day in the devont parts of the city wears a white cravat or a buff petticoat—the latter in many cases only reaching a small bit bloomer for the knees, and then the pants going the rest of the way. But 'tis anniversary week, and that explains all. 'Tis only once in twelve months such sights are to be seen, even in Gotham, however much we may boast of our big "elephant." The first bloomer for the season made her appearance in the Park about ten o'clock on Saturday; and how the little urchins did run to see what an excellent fit was—her breeches! But the novelty has since wore away, for bloomers were so numerous on Broadway last evening as—lamp posts. And it is thought not more than half the "strong minded" have arrived yet. Lucy Stone is to come to-morrow, and is to be accompanied by Mr. Stone spouse—whilom Henry B. Blackwell.

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS.

The Merchants, Distillers, and Dealers in Naval Stores, have unanimously agreed not to purchase TURPENTINE or TAR from the Inspectors, from and after the first of June next. I respectfully offer my services to you as Agent or Broker for the sale of your produce; the brokerage or charges for selling will be paid by the buyer. Amount of sales remitted by mail or as you may direct.

W. C. HOWARD, Produce Broker.

REFERENCES:

O. G. Parsley, President Commercial Bank, T. H. Wright, " Cape Fear " } Wilmington and New Hanover County.
John Dawson, Miles Costin, Owen Fennell, Chas. Henry,
Johnson, Chesnut & Co., Clinton, William Faison, Patrick, Murphy, } Sampson County.
Owen R. Kenan, J. M Middleton, Jere Pearsall, Col. C. D. Hill, } Duplin County.
H. N. Howard, T. G. Sellers, D. L. Russell, John Mercer, } Brunswick County.
A. J. Jones, Alfred Smith, } Columbus County.
Col. J. G. McDugald, " J. O. Daniel, } Bladen County.
James Banks, Cumberland County.

May 18th. 37-tf.

NOTICE.

☞ THOSE who are indebted to me individually, or to JOHN DAWSON & CO., will please call and pay, on or before the 20th inst., if not many will be sued to June Court, balance to September Court, as further indulgence will not be given, having made business arrangements elsewhere, so I will require all my capital. All sums under $100, if not paid immediately, will be put in the hands of proper officers for collection. JOHN DAWSON.

May 3, 1855. 35-tla-204tla

WEAK, nervous, depressed in spirits, and a prey to innumerable mental as well as physical evils, the victim to dyspepsia is indeed an object of commisseration. Yet it is absurd for him to despair. We care not how low, weak, nervous, and irritable he may be, the cordial properties of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, are stronger than the many-headed monster which is preying upon his body and mind; and if he chooses to try them, we will insure a speedy cure.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, and C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists. 212-2wd&w

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP & LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, warranted to prevent all Accidents from the use of *Burning Fluid, Camphene, and other Explosive Compounds*, used for the production of Light.—This Invention is applied to all common Lamps and Lamp Feeders, also, to Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

ALSO, Burning Fluid, Camphene, and Rosin Oil. For sale by C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists, Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

Having purchased the right for the State of N. C., from the Patentee, we are prepared to fill all Orders at short notice, for every description and variety of Lamps, &c.

All persons are cautioned against infringing upon the above patent, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

C. DuPRE,
D. DuPRE, Jr.
A. C. DICKINSON.

June 20th, 1854 245-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, New Hanover County. } IN EQUITY.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Equity, for the County of New Hanover, made at the late Spring Term, in the cause of James M. Nixon and others, I shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at Exchange Corner, in the town of Wilmington, on the 12th day of June next, being Tuesday of the week of County Court, the interests of the late Rachael S. Nixon in the following tracts or parcels of land, situated in the County of New Hanover, to wit: An undivided one-tenth part of a tract of land lying in the fork of New Topsail Creek, known by the name of the Shiner Plantation, and containing three hundred acres. Also, an undivided one-tenth part of a tract of land lying on the North side of Mill Creek, and on the South side of Cour's Branch, known as Spring Garden, and containing two hundred and fifty acres. Also, an undivided twentieth part of a tract of land lying on the South-west side of Cour's Branch, on the South side of the main road, containing four hundred acres. Also, an undivided twentieth part of a tract of land lying on the North side of the main road in Ben's Point. A more particular description of these lands will be given at the time of sale.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six and twelve months, and bonds with approved sureties will be required of the purchaser. O. P. MEARES, C. & M. E.

May 25, 1855.—38-ts

UMBRELLAS!

TO those who purchase Umbrellas we would say that the Emporium is *the* place to buy; they have a larger and better assortment of sizes, colors, and qualities *than any other establishment in the State*, as inspection will prove. We buy in very large quantities, and sell at such prices that no other house in town can compete with us.

May 25. C. MYERS, Hat & Cap Emporium.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! Valuable Land, &c., for Sale.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, June 20th, 1855, on the premises, (if not previously disposed of) that desirable portion of Onslow County known as Snead's Ferry. This place has on it all that heart can wish; it has cleared land enough to yield over 200 bbls. of corn per year; and as to fish and oysters and the like it cannot be excelled in the State. It has upon it a good dwelling-house, store, warehouse, and all other buildings usually on a place of the kind. It is the spot for a man to make a fortune in a short time, as the situation is extremely well adapted for shipping produce. It is on New River, about 5 miles from the ocean, and about 40 miles from the great mart of North Carolina, Wilmington. It also can be made one of the best Mullett and Herring fisheries to be found. In short, it is the place for a man of business, (either married or single.) The premises will be disposed of at private sale, before the 20th June, if any wish to purchase. Also, at the same time will be sold Household and Kitchen furniture, Bacon, Hogs, 1 Horse and Buggy, &c., &c. Terms made easy.

MANSON & FULLER.

Snead's Ferry, Onslow Co., May 25, 1855.—[38-3t

MASONIC CELEBRATION.

KING SOLOMON'S LODGE, No. 138, of the Ancient Order of York Masons, located at Long Creek, will celebrate their Fourth Anniversary on SATURDAY, June 23d, 1855.

An address will be delivered by Rev. Charles F. Deems, D. D.

Brethren of other lodges, and the public at large, are hereby respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Lodge.

May 25, 1855.—48-td M. C. COLLINS, Sec'y.

JAMES O. BOWDEN, Agent for the sale of Naval Stores, Timber, Lumber, &c.

ALL business intrusted to his care will meet with prompt attention, and the very best market prices obtained.

☞ Office near the Railroad.

May 25, 1855. 38-3m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Columbus County. } Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. May Term, 1855.

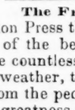
Henry Best, Jr. *vs.* John K. Taylor; Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal—a newspaper published in the Town of Wilmington—for six successive weeks, notifying the said John K. Taylor to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Columbus, on the second Monday of August next, to plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be rendered accordingly.

Witness, N. L. Williamson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Whiteville, on the second Monday of May, A. D., 1855. N. L. WILLIAMSON, C. C. C.

May 25, 1855. Pr. adv'g $5 38-6w.

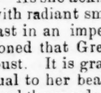
$10 REWARD.



RANAWAY from the Depot of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, in Wilmington, on the 19th inst., a Negro Man named "VIRGIL," belonging to E. P. Hall, Esq., and hired by the Company. Virgil is about 25 years of age, middle-sized, and spare-built, rather copper-colored. The above reward will be paid for his delivery at the Road, or his lodgment in any Jail so he can be got. WM. S. ASHE,

Mao 23.—221-1t—38-1t Pres't. W. & W. R. R.

STEAMER SPRAY FOR SMITHVILLE.



THE U. S. Mail Steamer "SPRAY," Capt. JOHN B. PRICE, will leave Wilmington for Smithville on Saturday, Sunday and Tuesday mornings, at 8½ o'clock, and Tuesday evening at 3 o'clock. Leave, Smithville for Wilmington, Saturday and Tuesday evenings, at 3½ o'clock, Monday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock.—Passage, One Dollar; Children and Servants half price.

Freight at customary rates. Apply to Captain on board or to A. H. VANBOKKELEN, South Wharves.

May 23, 1855.

MACKEREL.—100 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel, daily expected and for sale by RUSSELL & BRO.

May 21, 1855.

THE NEW YORK JOURNAL—Published by Frank Leslie—June No. received and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

May 21.

WESTERN BACON.—10 hhd. prime Sides; 5 hhd. do. Shoulders—daily expected, and for sale by RUSSELL & BRO.

May 21, 1855.

COMMERCIAL.

Latest date from Liverpool ..... May 5
Latest date from Havre ..... May 3
Latest date from Havana ..... May 15

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb.	24	@ 25	NAVAL STORES,		
BEEF CATTLE,			Turpentine, ₱ 280 lbs.		
₱ 100 lbs.	4 00	@ 9 00	*Virgin dip.	0 00	@ 3 00
BRICKS, ₱ M.	6 50	@12 00	Yellow dip.	0 00	@ 2 70
CANDLES, ₱ lb.			Hard.	0 00	@ 1 70
Tallow	16	@ 17	Tar, ₱ bbl.	2 70	@ 2 75
Adamantine	25	@ 30	Pitch. do.	1 75	@ 2 00
Sperm	30	@ 50	Rosin, No. 1,	1 75	@ 2 00
COFFEE, ₱ lb.			do. No. 2,	0 00	@ 0 00
Java	15	@ 16	do. No. 3,	0 00	@ 1 45
Laguayra	13	@ 14	Sp'ts Turp., ₱ gallon	00	@ 40
Rio	12	@ 13	Varnish, ₱ gal,	20	@ 30
St. Domingo	11	@ 12	OILS, ₱ gallon,		
COTTON, ₱ lb	8	@ 10	Sperm	1 25	@ 2 00
CORN MEAL,			Linseed, raw	95	@ 1 00
₱ bush	1 35	@ 1 37½	do. boiled	00	@ 1 10
DOMESTICS.			Whale	95	@ 1 10
Sheeting, ₱ yd.	7½	@ 8	Rosin	20	@ 75
Yarn, ₱ lb.	00	@ 17	POTATOES,		
EGGS, ₱ doz.	15	@ 16	Sweet, ₱ bush	1 40	@ 1 50
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			Irish, do.	0 00	@ 0 00
Spts. Turp.	1 62½	@ 2 00	do. ₱ bbl.	4 50	@ 4 75
FEATHERS, ₱ lb.	45	@ 50	PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.		
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			N. C. Bacon,		
Mullets	0 00	@ 0 00	Hams	00	@ 14
Mackerel, No 1		@20 00	Middlings	0	@ 11½
do. No. 2		@12 00	Shoulders	00	@ 11
do. No. 3.	6 50	@ 7 00	Hog round.	12½	@ 13
do. No. 4	0 00	@0 00	Western Bacon,		
Shad, Ocean,	00 00	@0 00	Middlings	19½	@ 11
Herrings, East	4 00	@ 6 00	Shoulders	9½	@ 10
do. N.C. roe,	0 00	@ 0 00	N. C. Lard	13	@ 14
do. do. cut,		0 00	West'n do.	00	@ 00
Dry Cod, ₱ cwt.	0 00	@ 4 00	Butter	32	@ 35
FLOUR, ₱ bbl.,			Cheese	0	@ 0 00
Canal	13 00	@14 00	Pork, Mess, ₱ bbl.	20 00	@20 50
N. C. brands	11 00	@52½12 00	do. Prime.	00 00	@00 00
GRAIN, ₱ bush.			Beef, Mess.	00 00	@00 00
Corn ₱ 56 lbs.	1 17½	@ 1 20	do. Fulton Market.	00 00	@00 00
Oats	00	@ 00	POULTRY.		
White Beans	0 00	@ 1 40	Chickens, live.	20	@ 50
Pease, Cow.	1 05	@ 1 40	do. dead.	00	@ 00
do. Ground.	0 00	@ 0 00	Turkeys, live	12½	@ 1 25
Rice, rough.	0 00	@ 1 10	do. dead,	lb 00	@ 00
do., clean, ₱ lb.	0	@ 6	SALT,		
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.			Alum ₱ bush.	00	@ 00
Eastern	0 00	@ 0 00	Liverpool ₱ sack, ground.	1 25	@ 1 35
Northern	1 80	@ 1 85	do. fine.	0 00	@ 0 00
IRON, ₱ lb.			SUGARS, ₱ lb.		
English, ass'd.	4½	@ 00	Porto Rico	6½	@ 8
American, ref.	5½	@ 00	New Orleans.	5	@ 7
do. sheer	0	@ 00	Muscovado	5½	@ 7
do. hoop	0	@ 7	Loaf & crush.	10	@ 11
Swede	5½	@ 00	Clarified and Granulated.	5	@ 9
LIME, ₱ bbl.	1 35	@ 1 40	SOAP, ₱ lb.	4	@ 7½
LIQUORS, ₱ gall. (domestic.)			SHINGLES, ₱ M.		
Whiskey	42	@ 45	Contract	4 25	@ 6 00
N. E. Rum	55	@ 00	Common	2 00	@ 2 50
Gin	55	@ 00	STAVES, ₱ M.		
Brandy	55	@ 60	W. O. Bbl	12 50	@23 00
do Apple	75	@ 1 00	R. O. Hhd.	15 00	@20 00
LUMBER, ₱ M., (River.)			Ash Head'g.	0 00	@00 00
Floor. B'ds.	00 00	@ 8 50	TIMBER, ₱ M.		
Wide do.	7 00	@ 8 00	Shipping	0 00	@ 0 00
Scantling	0 00	@ 6 00	Mill, prime	0 00	@ 8 25
MOLASSES, per gallon.			do. inferior to ordinary.	2 50	@ 0 00
Cuba	25	@ 26	TALLOW, ₱ lb.	12	@ 12½
N. Orleans	26	@ 28			
NAILS, ₱ lb.					
Cut	5	@ 5½			
Wrought	10	@ 12½			

NOTE. River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.;—say on Lumber 80 cents to $1 ₱ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 15 cents ₱ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——*For Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth is made, according to quality.

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1½ per ct. prem.	Philadelphia	1½ per ct. prem
New York,	1½ " "	Virginia	" "
Boston	1½ " "	Charleston,	½ " "

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.

Turpentine, per barrel,	$ 00	a $	35
Rosin and Tar, do.	25	a	30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	50	a	55
Flour, do.	00	a	50
Rice, per 100 pounds	00	a	30
Cotton, per bale,	0 00	a	12½
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	1 00
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a	6
Ground Peas, per bushel,	0	a	60
Lumber, per M,	5 00	a	6
		a	7 00

TO PHILADELPHIA.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	25	a	30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	50	a	55
Ground Peas, per bushel,	0	a	6
Lumber, per M., as to size	5 00	a	7 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	0	a	6
Rice per 100 lbs.			00

TO BOSTON.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, do.	0 65	a	00
Lumber, per M.	7 00	a	9 00
Peanuts, ₱ bushel,	00		
Rough Rice, ₱ bushel,	00		

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 24TH, 1855.

TURPENTINE—The market has ruled steady at former quotations since last review, with the exception of a small parcel on Friday which sold at a decline of 5 cents. A few lots of new virgin have been brought in and went off readily at $3 ₱ 280 lbs. for *good* quality. The receipts continue light, and are principally of parcels per railroad and small coasting vessels. The sales for the week reach 1,283 bbls., viz:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yellow dip.	Hard.
Thursday	645	$3 00	$2 70	$1 70
Friday	150		2 65@2 70	1 65@1 70
Saturday	220		2 70	1 70
Monday	268	3 00	2 70	1 70

No transactions since Monday, and none on market this morning that we know of.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Has ruled inactive during the week, with limited transactions, and on Wednesday a decline of 1 cent took place. The quantity arriving is small, and the supply remaining in first hands is light. The sales for the week reach only 1,601 bbls., as follows:

Friday	381 bbls. at	41	cents ₱ gallon.	
Saturday	100	" 41	"	"
Monday	200	" 41	"	"
Tuesday	120	" 41	"	"
Wednesday	600	" 40	"	"
Thursday	200	" 40	"	"

The market is quiet this morning, and buyers show but little disposition to operate. Sales as above.

ROSIN—The market for Rosin has been almost entirely neglected during the past week, and the transactions have been limited. In Common we note only sales on Monday of 600 bbls. at $1 45 for large bbls; and this (Thursday) morning 2,000 do. at same price. The supply in first hands is light, and sellers generally are holding at $1 45@@ 50, but buyers do not seem disposed to operate at either figure. In No. 1 we note a sale on Thursday of 55 bbls. at $1 87½, and Monday, 200 do. *extra white* at $3 50 ₱ bbl.

TAR—Has come in sparingly for the week, and ruled inactive at last Thursday's quotation up to Monday, when there was a decline of 30 cents, with sales at $2 70 ₱ bbl. The sales reach only 1,142 bbls., as follows:

Friday	40 bbls. at	$3 00	₱ bbl.
Monday	247	"	2 70 " "
Tuesday	455	"	2 70@2 75 " "
Wednesday	400	"	2 75 " "

BEEF CATTLE, &c.—There have been very few beeves brought into market for several weeks, and the quantity now in butchers hands is barely sufficient for present use. We quote at 4 @ 5½ cents for grass, and 8 @ 10 cents ₱ lb. for stall fed, as in quality. *Sheep* are in demand, and a *good* article would sell readily at a high price. A lot of 37 *inferior* quality were brought in on Monday and sold at $2 ₱ head.

COFFEE—We have no change to notice on last week's prices, and no sales from first hands. The transactions have been confined to retail lots, at prices quoted in our table, as in quantity and quality.

COTTON—Under the late advices from Europe the market has exhibited more firmness, with a fair enquiry from buyers. The receipts continue light, and the sales for the week reach only 87 bales, at prices ranging from 8 to 10 cents ₱ lb., viz: 22 bales ordinary at 8 cents; 16 do. middling at 9 @ 9¼ cents; 2 do. strict middling at 9¼ cents; and 47 do. good middling at 10 cents ₱ lb. There is little or none offering on market, and we learn that there are large orders now here for *good middling*, which will readily bring 10 cents.

CORN MEAL—Is in considerable enquiry, and little or none has been received for the week. Sales from store to retailers at $1 35 @ $1 37½ ₱ bushel, as in quantity.

EMPTY BARRELS—For Spirits Turpentine barrels we note a better demand, with sales of two or three parcels during the week at $1 62½ @ $1 75 each for second hand, as in quality. The arrivals lately have been confined to small lots, and the supply on market has been considerably reduced. We continue former rates, which holders generally are asking—$1 62½ to $1 75 for second hand, and $1 87½ @ $2 for new.

FLOUR—Since our last review the receipts per river and railroad have been exceedingly light, and we notice limited transactions in Fayetteville brands at $11 37½ @ $11 50 for fine, and $11 62½ @ $12 ₱ bbl. for superfine—our highest figures being for lots *retailed* from wharf. The supply on market is confined to two or three small parcels in retailers hands. We quote the market firm at $11 62½ @ $11 75 for superfine.

GRAIN—CORN continues in active demand, with limited receipts, and no sales since our last review. A cargo of 4,660 bushels was received from Hyde county by a dealer on Monday, which has been selling in lots to suit at $1 30 ₱ bushel; —one small parcel (about 300 bushels) has also been received to order per railroad. Two or three cargoes would find ready sale at former figures—$1 17½ @ $1 20.——OATS—No receipts for the week just ended, and there is none on market; they are much wanted, and a cargo would probably command 80 cents ₱ bushel.——PEAS—*Cow* are in enquiry and the price has advanced a shade, with sales from store at $1 10 ₱ bushel. A lot of 100 bushels sold from vessel on Monday at $1 05. No *Ground* coming in that we are aware of, and we erase former quotation.——RICE—*Clean* is in fair demand from retailers, and little or none in store;—sales in the small way at 6 cents ₱ lb.

HAY

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 21, 1855.

KNOW-NOTHING CANDIDATE.—It is reported that the Convention of the secret party, held in Elizabethtown the other day, nominated David Reid, Esq., as the opposition candidate to Mr. Winslow in this District. If this rumor is correct, it verifies a prediction made by us some two weeks ago, viz: that the Know-Nothings would run some spurious Democrat. One thing is certain, Mr. Reid is doomed to a second defeat in this District.

P. S.—Mr. Reid has just announced that he will address the people of this place, Friday evening.

We find the above in the Fayetteville Carolinian, just received. We have already referred to the Know-Nothing Convention, generally understood to have been held at Elizabethtown, in the beginning of this week, and to the failure of their attempt to get a prominent Democrat of that county to serve as their candidate for Congress, in opposition to Mr. Winslow.—We had not heard that they had made any nomination, but supposed that the effort would be continued to get some Democrat to abjure his party, bow down to Sam, and come out as an "independent" candidate—the independent candidate of an oath-bound political order! failing in which, they would put forward a Whig, or *former* Whig. At Clinton we heard a good many surmises in relation to the person to be brought out in opposition to the Democratic nominee. Mr. Reid's name was mentioned in conversation, his weakness, as a willing candidate for everything, being generally understood; but it seemed to be the general opinion that he would not be the candidate. "Sam" received credit for a larger amount of shrewdness than, from the above extract from the Carolinian, it would appear that he possesses. Mr Reid's political life has for years past been a series of efforts after office, so eagerly pursued as to defeat their own object. From the period of his running against Mr. Ashe in 1849, when the county in which they both resided gave Mr. Ashe *one thousand and twenty-nine*, and Mr. Reid *forty-six* votes, up to last August when, after having once represented Duplin County in the Legislature of the State, he was beaten, on the second trial, by Mr. Whitfield, a plain unpretending farmer, with no strength but in the people's confidence, Mr. Reid has been gradually but certainly killing himself off, and laying the foundation of future inevitable defeats, while rendering success upon any tack an impossibility. "Sam" or no "Sam" to back him, Mr. Reid is altogether too weak to carry off the people of this district; and, if he persists in running against Mr. Winslow, is destined to a still more ignominious defeat than he sustained in the District in 1849, or in Duplin County last August. Certainly the bringing out of Mr. Reid by "Sam" is a bad way of redeeming his pledges of putting down the old politicians and bringing out new men. As a man Mr. Read is amiable and pleasant enough, but as a politician he is completely worn out and used up, weak and broken down.

ANOTHER WARNING.—The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer tells the South, in the following words how much of a national party the Know Nothings have made:

"The elections in Connecticut and Rhode Island complete the entire list of elections for members of Congress in the free States. It sent ninety administration members and fifty-one opposition. In the next Congress the entire number of administration members elected from the free States is—we believe we do not err in the computation—twenty-three, the entire number of opposition members is one hundred and sixteen. Of the administration members, one comes from Maine, five from New York, one from New Jersey, five from Pennsylvania, two from Indiana, five from Illinois, one from Iowa, one from Wisconsin, and two from California. It would be very difficult to classify the opposition with reference to particular party distinctions. Many were elected as Whigs, many as Free Soilers, many as Fusion men, and many as Know-Nothings.

But one and the same common character marks them all—they are anti-Nebraska to a man. There was not a *sine qua non*. Liberal, and even lax, as the people might be in respect to other distinctions, they were uniformly and uncompromisingly exact in respect to this. Even where the Know-Nothing element operated with the greatest power, it invariably acted in conformity with the anti-Nebraska sentiment of the people, and in no case has a Nebraska Know-Nothing been elected or even nominated.

We would commend the above, from a leading press of the former Whig party, and now a strong advocate of "Sam," to our neighbor of the Herald. What the New York Courier and Enquirer don't know about "Samuelism" and free-soilism, North, is hardly worth knowing, and it distinctly says, "Even where the Know-Nothing element operated with the greatest power, it invariably acted in conformity with the anti-Nebraska sentiment of the people, *and in no case has a Nebraska Know-Nothing been elected*, or EVEN NOMINATED.

"SAG NICHTS."—This is the rather uncouth name of some sort of an anti-Know-Nothing society, gotten up in some localities "out west." It is said to have adopted the secrecy, swearing, and all other bad practices of the K. N.'s, on the old principle of "fighting the devil with fire." To all such organizations we are opposed. If the people can't trust each other and themselves openly, and in the face of day without oaths and anathemas, they can't with them, and the grand experiment of self-government might as well be declared a failure at once. We don't like the "Sag Nichts," nor any secret political societies. We don't go for any cant words, or anything else that makes distinctions or clanships between citizens.

REPORTS CONTRADICTED.—Messrs. C. F. Fisher, of Salisbury, and John F. Hoke, of Lincolnton, having been severally spoken of as likely to run on the Know Nothing ticket, in the Seventh District, in opposition to Hon. Burton Craig, have, each for himself, deemed it due publicly to contradict these reports; Mr. Fisher some weeks since, and Mr. Hoke, over his own signature, in the last number of the Salisbury Banner.

☞ The Know-Nothing papers in Raleigh, say that James B. Shepherd, of Raleigh, has been nominated by the K. N. Convention at Louisburg, as the K. N. candidate for Congress, in the Fourth Congressional Distrrict. Mr. Shepherd has ranked as a Democrat, and has been in the habit of recounting his services to the Democratic party; but in our humble opinion, his greatest service has just been performed—with truth may it be said of him that he leaves his party for his party's good. Peace to his ashes.

☞ L. O'B. Branch, Esq., is the nominee of the Democratic Convention, held at Franklinton, on the 18th. Mr. Branch was the Democratic Elector in that District, during the last Presidential election—is a gentleman of high character and popular manners, and an effective speaker.

☞ We learn from the Concord *Gazette*, that Mr. John Bradford, of Cabarrus county, was killed a few weeks ago by the falling of a log from a house which he, with others, was raising. The log fell on him, bruising him awfully; several others were injured but not seriously.

☞ A Railroad meeting was held at Moore's Creek, in this County, on Saturday last, and a very respectable subscription made, considering the times. It was made conditionally of course.

☞ The Fayetteville Carolinian states that fifteen to twenty persons withdrew from the K. N. Council in that place on Monday last.

☞ The K. N.'s in Mr. Kerr's District have grought out Mr. Reade, of Person, against him.

[From the Chronicle and Sentinel.]

Hon. A. H. Stephens on Know-Nothingism.

ELBERTON, GA., 5th May, 1855.

HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.—*Dear Sir*:—A rumor prevails in this section, to a considerable extent, that you will decline to serve us in the next Congress, and the chief reason assigned is, that it is supposed a large number of your political friends have gone into the secret order called Know Nothings. Many of your friends desire to know if this rumor be true. It is considered an important period in our national affairs, and your retiring at this time would be felt as a loss by those who have relied on you through so many trying scenes.

What are your opinions and views of this new party, called Know Nothings? Knowing your willingness to give your opinions on all matters of public concern, I am induced to make the inquiry, and request permission to publish your reply.

Yours, truly, THOS. W. THOMAS.

CRAWFORDVILLE, GA., 9th May, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 5th inst. was received some days ago, and should have been answered earlier, but for my absence from home. The rumor you mention, in relation to my candidacy for re-election to Congress, is true. I have stated, and repeated on various occasions, that I was not, and did not expect to be, a candidate—the same I now say to you. The reason of this declaration on my part was the fact that large numbers of our old political friends seemed to be entering into new combinations with *new objects, purposes* and *principles of* which I was not informed, and never could be, according to the rules of their action and the opinions I entertain. Hence my conclusion that they had no further use for me as their Representative; for I presumed they knew enough of me to be assured if they had any secret aims or objects to accomplish, that they never could get my consent, even if they desired it, to become a dumb instrument to execute such a purpose. I certainly never did, and never shall, go before the people as a candidate for their suffrages with my principles in my pocket. It has been the pride of my life, heretofore, not only to make known fully and freely my sentiments upon all questions of public policy, but in vindication of those sentiments thus avowed, to meet any antagonists arrayed against them, in open and manly strife—"face to face and toe to toe." From this rule of action, by which I have up to this time been governed, I shall never depart.

But you ask me what are my opinions and views of this new party called Know Nothings, with a request that you be permitted to publish them. My opinions and views, thus solicited, shall be given most cheerfully, and as fully and clearly as my time, under the pressure of business will allow. You can do with them as you please—publish them or not, as you like. They are the views of a private citizen. I am at present, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, literally one of the people. I hold no office nor seek any, and as one of the people I shall speak to you and them on this, and on all occasions, with that frankness and independence which it becomes a freeman to bear towards his fellows. And in giving my views on "Know Nothingism," I ought, perhaps, to premise by saying, and saying most truly, that I really "know nothing" about the principles, aims, or objects of the party I am about to speak of—they are all kept secret—they are held in the dark—being communicated and made known only to the initiated, and not to these until after being first duly pledged and sworn. This, to me, is a very great objection to the whole organization. All political principles, which are sought to be carried out in legislation by any body or set of men in a republic, in my opinion, ought to be openly avowed and publicly proclaimed. *Truth* never shuns the light or shrinks from investigation—or, at least, it ought never to do it. Hiding places or secret coverts are natural resorts for error. It is, therefore, a circumstance quite sufficient to excite suspicion against the *truth* to see it pursuing such a course. And in republics, where free discussion and full investigation by a virtuous people are allowed, there never can be any just grounds to fear any danger even from the greatest errors either in religion or politics. All questions, therefore, relating to the government of a free people, ought to be made known, clearly understood, fully discussed and understandingly acted upon. Indeed, I do not believe that a Republican Government can last long, where this is not the case. In my opinion, no man is fit to represent a free people who has any private or secret objects, or aims, that he does not openly avow, or who is not ready and willing, at all times, when required or asked, candidly and *truthfully*, to proclaim to the assembled multitude, not only his principles, but his views and sentiments upon all questions that may come before him in his representative capacity. It was on this basis that Representative government was founded, and on this alone can it be maintained in purity and safety. And if any *secret* party shall ever be so far successful in this country as to bring the Government, in all its departments and functions, under the baleful influence of its control and power, political *ruin* will inevitably ensue. No truth in politics can be more easily and firmly established, either by reason or from history, upon principle or on authority, than this.—These are my opinions, candidly expressed.

I know that many good and true men in Georgia differ with me in this particular—thousands of them, I doubt not, have joined this secret order with good intentions. Some of them have told me so, and I do not question their motives. And thousands more will, perhaps, do it with the same intentions and motives. Should it be a short-lived affair, no harm will, or may come of it. But let it succeed—let it carry all the elections, State and Federal—let the natural and inevitable laws of its own organism be once fully developed—and the country will go by the board. It will go as France did. The first Jacobin Club was organized in Paris, on the 6th of Nov., 1789, under the alluring name of "the Friends of the Constitution," quite as specious as that we now hear of "Americans shall rule America." Many of the best men and truest patriots in Paris joined it—and thousands of the same sort of men joined the affiliated clubs afterwards—little dreaming of the deadly fangs of that viper they were nurturing in their bosoms. Many of these very men afterwards went to the guillotine, by orders passed secretly in these very clubs. All legislation was settled in the clubs—members of the National Assembly and Convention, all of them, or most of them, were members of the clubs, for they could not otherwise be elected. And after the question was settled in the clubs, the members next day went to the nominal Halls of Legislation nothing but trembling automatons, to register the edicts of the "Order," though it were to behead a Monarch, or to cause the blood of the best of their own number to flow beneath the stroke of the axe. Is history of no use? Or do our people vainly imagine that Americans would not do as the French did under like circumstances? "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing," said the haughty, self-confident Hazeel. Yet, he did all that he had been told that he would do. "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall." Human nature is the same compound of weak frailties and erring passions everywhere. Of these clubs in France, an elegant writer has said:

"From all other scourges which had afflicted mankind, in every age and in every nation, there had been some temporary refuge, some shelter until the storm might pass. During the heathenism of antiquity, and the barbarism of the middle ages, the temple of a god or the shrine of a saint, afforded a refuge from despotic fury or popular rage. But French Jacobins, whether native or adopted treated with equal scorn, the sentiments of religion and the feelings of humanity; and all that man had gathered from his experience upon earth, and the revelations he hoped had been made him from the sky, to bless and adorn his mortal existence, and elevate his soul with immortal aspirations, were spurned as imposture by these fell destroyers. They would have depraved man from his humanity, as they attempted to decree God out of his universe. Not contented with France as a subject for their ruthless experiments—Europe itself being too narrow for their exploits, they send their propagandists to the new world, with designs about as charitable as those with which Satan entered Eden."

This is but a faint picture of some of the scenes enacted by that self-same party, which was at first formed by those who styled themselves "the friends of the Constitution." And where did these "secret *Councils*" we hear of, come from? Not from France, it is true—but from that land of *isms*, where the people would have gone into anarchy long ago, if it had not been for the conservative influence of the more stable-minded men of the South? And what scenes have we lately witnessed in the Massachusetts Legislature, where this new political organism has more fully developed itself than anywhere else.—What are its fruits there? Under the name of the "American Party," they have armed themselves against the Constitution of our common country, which they were sworn to support—with every member of the Legislature, I believe, save *eight* belonging to "the order," they have by an overwhelming majority vote deposed Judge Loring, for nothing but the discharge of his official duty, in issuing a warrant as United States Commissioner, to cause the arrest of the fugitive Slave Burns. In reviewing this most unheard of outrage upon the Constitution, the "National Intelligencer," at Washington, says it "shudders for the Judiciary." And if they go on as they have begun, well may the country "shudder," not only for the Judiciary, but for everything else we hold most sacred. "If these things be done in the green tree, what may you expect in the dry."

But I have been anticipating somewhat. I was on the *preliminary question*; that is, the *secrecy* which lies at the foundation of the party—that atmosphere of darkness in which "it lives, and moves, and has its being," and without which probably it could not exist. I do not, however, intend to stop with that. I will go further and give, now, my opinions upon those questions which are said to be within the range of its *secret objects and aims*. The *principles* as published (or those principles which are attributed to the Order, though nobody as an organized party avow them) have, as I understand them, two *leading ideas* and two only. Those are a *proscription* by an exclusion from office of all Catholics, as a class, and a *proscription* of all persons of foreign birth, as a class; the latter to be accomplished not only by an exclusion from office of all foreigners who are now citizens by naturalization, but to be more effectually carried out by an abrogation of the naturalization law for the future, or such an amendment as would be virtually tantamount to it. These, as we are told, are the great ostensible objects for all this machinery—these oaths—pledges—secret signs—equivocations—denials, and what not. And what I have to say of them is, that if these in deed and in truth be the principles thus attempted to be carried out, then I am opposed to both of them—openly and unqualifiedly.

I am opposed to them "in a double aspect," both as a *basis* of party organization and upon their merits as questions of public policy. As the basis of party organization, they are founded upon the very erroneous principle of looking, not *how* the country shall be governed, but *who* shall hold the offices, not to whether we shall have wise and wholesome laws, but *who* shall "*rule us*" though they may bring *ruin* with their *rule*. Upon this principle Trumbull, who defeated Gen. Shields for the Senate in Illinois, can be as good a "Know-Nothing" as any man in the late "Macon Council," though he may vote, as he doubtless will, to repeal the Fugitive Slave law, and against the admission of any slave State in the Union; while Shields, who has ever stood by the Constitution, must be rejected by Southern men because he was not born in the country? Upon this principle a Boston Atheist who denies the inspiration of the Bible, because it sanctions slavery, is to be sustained by Georgia "Know Nothings" in preference to me, merely because I will not "bow the knee to Baal," this false political god they have set up. The only *basis* of party organization is an agreement amongs those who enter into it upon the paramount question of the day. And no party can last long without bringing disaster and *ruin* in its train, founded upon any other principle. The old National Whig Party tried the experiment when there was radical differences of opinion on such questions, and went to pieces. The National democratic Party are now trying a similar experiment, and are experiencing a similar fate. This is what is the matter with it. Its vital functions are deranged—hence that disease which now afflicts it worse than the dry rot. And what we of the South now should do is, not to go into any "Know-Nothing" mummery or mischief, as it may be, but to stand firmly by those men at the North who are true to the Constitution and the Union, without regard either to their birth-place or religion. The question we should consider is not simply *who* "shall rule America," but *who* will vote for *such measures* as will best promote the interests of America, and with that the interests of mankind.

But to pass to the other view of these principles—that is, the consideration of them as questions of public policy. With me, they both stand in no better light in this aspect than they do in the other. The *first* assumes *temporal* jurisdiction in "*forum conscientiæ*"—to which I am as much opposed as I am to the *spiritual powers* controlling the *temporal*. One is as bad as the other—both are bad. I am utterly opposed to mingling religion with politics in any way whatever; and especially am I opposed to making it a test in qualifications for civil office. Religion is a matter between man and his Creator, with which government should have nothing to do. In this country the Constitution guarantees to every citizen the right to entertain whatever creed he pleases, or no creed at all if he is so inclined; and no other man has a right to pry into his conscience to inquire what he believes, or what he does not believe. As a citizen and as a member of society, he is to be judged by his *acts* and not by his *creed*. A Catholic, therefore, in our country, and in all countries, ought, as all other citizens, to be permitted to stand or fall in public favor and estimation upon his *own individual merits*. "Every tub should stand upon its own bottom."

But I think, of all the christian denominations in the United States, the Catholics are the last that the Southern people should join in attempting to put under the ban of civil proscription. For as a church they have never *warred* against us or our peculiar institutions. No man can say as much of New England Baptists, Presbyterians, or Methodists; the long roll of abolition petitions with which Congress has been so much excited and agitated for years past come not from the Catholics; their pulpits at the North are not desecrated every Sabbath with anathemas against slavery. And of the *three thousand* New England clergymen who sent the anti-Nebraska memorial to the Senate last year, not one was a Catholic, as I have been informed and believe. Why, then, should we Southern men join the puritans of the North to *proscribe* from office the Catholics on account of their religion? Let them and their religion be; as bad as they can be, or as their accusers say they are, they cannot be worse than these same *Puritanical* accusers, who started this persecution say that *we are*. They say we are going to perdition for the enormous sin of holding slaves.—The Pope with all his followers cannot, I suppose, even in their judgment, be going to a worse place, for holding what they consider the monstrous absurdity of the "immaculate conception." And for my own part, I would about as soon risk my chance for Heaven with him and his crowd, too, as with these self-righteous hypocrites, who deal out fire and brimstone so liberally upon our heads. At any rate, I have no hesitancy in declaring that I should much sooner risk my civil rights with the American Catholics, whom they are attempting to drive from office, than with them. But, sir, I am opposed to this *proscription* upon principle. If it is once begun, there is no telling where it will end. When faction once tastes the blood of a victim, it seldom ceases its ravages amongst the fold so long as a single remaining one, be the number at first ever so great, is left surviving. It was to guard against any such consequences as would certainly ensue in this country, if this effort at proscription of this sect of religionists should be successful, that that wise provision, to which I have alluded, was put in the fundamental law of the Union. And to maintain it *intact*, in letter and spirit, with steadfastness, at this time, I hold to be a most solemn public duty.

And now, as to the other idea—the proscription of foreigners—and more partiolularly that view of it which looks to the denial of citizenship to all those who may hereafter seek a home in this country and choose to cast their lots and destinies with us. This is a favorite idea with many who have not thought of its effects, or reflected much upon its consequences. The abrogation of the naturalization laws would not stop immigration, nor would the extension of the term of probation, to the period of twenty-one years, do it. This current of immigration from east to west, this exodus of the excess of population from the Old to the New World, which commenced with the settlement of this continent by Europeans, would still go on. And what would be the effect, even under the most modified form of the proposed measure—that is of an extension of the period from five to twenty-one years, before citizenship should be granted? At the end of the first twenty-one years from the commencement of the operation of the law, we should have several millions of people in our midst—men of our own race—occupying the unenviable position of being a "degraded caste" in society a species of serfs without the just franchise of *freemen*, or the needful protection due to a *slave*. This would be at war with all my ideas of American Republicanism as I have been taught them and glorified in them from youth up. If there be *danger* now to our institutions, (as some seem to imagine, but which I am far from feeling or believing,) from foreigners as a class, would not the danger be greatly enhanced by the proposed remedy? Now, it is true, they are made to bear their share of the burthens of Government, but are also permitted, after a residence of five years, and taking an oath to support the Constitution, to enjoy their just participation in the privileges, honors and immunities which it secures. Would they be less likely to be attached to the Government and its principles under the operation of the present system than they would be under the proposed one, which would treat them as not much better than outcasts or outlaws?—All writers of note, from the earliest to the latest, who have treated upon the elements and component parts or members of communities and States, have pointed this out as a source of real danger—that is having a large number of the same race not only *aliens* by *birth*, but aliens in heart and feeling in the bosom of society.

Such was, to a great extent, the condition of the Helots in Greece—men of the same race placed in an inferior position, and forming within themselves a degraded class. I wish to see no such state of things in this country. With us at the South, it is true, we have a "degraded caste," but it is of a *race* fitted by nature for their subordinate position. The negro, with us, fills that place in society and under our system of civilizatfon for which he was designed by nature. No training can fit him for either social or political equality with his superiors; at least history furnishes us with no instance of the kind: nor does the negro with us feel any degradation in his position, because it is his natural place. But such would not be the case with men of the same race and coming from the same State with ourselves. And what appears not a little strange and singular to me, in considering this late movement, is, that if it did not originate with, yet it is now so generally and zealously favored by so many of those men at the North who have expended so much of their misguided philanthropy in behalf of our slaves. They have been endeavoring for years to elevate the African to an equality, socially and politically, with the white man. And now they are moving heaven and earth to degrade the *white man* to a condition lower than that held by the negro in the South. The Massachusetts "Know-Nothing" Legislature passed a bill lately to amend their Constitution, so as to exclude from the polls in that State, hereafter, all naturalized citizens, from whatever nation they may come; and yet they will allow a *runaway negro slave* from the South the same right to vote that they give to their own native born sons! They thus exhibit the strange *paradox* of *warring* against their own race—their own blood—even their own "kith and kin," it may be, while they are vainly and fanatically endeavoring to *reverse* the order of nature, by making the black man equal to the white. Shall we second them in any such movement? Shall we even countenance them so far as to bear the same name—to say nothing of the same pledges, pass-words, signs and symbols? Shall we affiliate and unite ourselves under the same banner with men whose acts show them to be governed by such principles, and to be bent on such a purpose?—This is a question for Southern men to consider.—Others too may do it if they choose; but I tell you, I never shall. That you may set down as a "fixed fact"—one of the fixedest of the fixed.

I am not at all astonished at the rapid spread of this new sentiment at the North, or rather new way of giving embodiment and life to an old sentiment, long cherished by a large class of the Northern people, notwithstanding the paradox. It is true "Know-Nothingism" did not originate, as I understand its origin, with the class I allude to. It commenced with the laborers and men dependent upon capital for work and employment. It sprang from the antagonism of their interests to foreigners, seeking like employments, who were underbidding them in the amount of wages. But many capitalists of that section, the men who hold the land and property in their own hands, wishing to dispense with *laborers* and *employees*, whose votes at the polls are equal to their own, seized upon this new way of effecting their old, long-cherished desire. And the more eagerly as they saw that many of the very men whom they have ever dreaded as the insuperable obstacle between them and their purposes, had become the willing though unconscious instruments of carrying that purpose out, which, from the beginning, was a desire to have a *votingless* population to do their work, and perform all the labor, both in city, town and country, which capital may require. And as certainly as such a law shall be passed, so far from its *checking* immigration, there will be whole cargoes of people from other countries brought over, and literally bought up in foreign ports—to be brought over in American ships to supply the market for labor throughout all the free States of the Union.—The African Slave Trade, if re-opened, would not exhibit a worse spectacle in trafficking in human flesh, than those most deluded men of the North who started this thing, and who are now aiding to accomplish the end, may find they have but kindled a flame to consume themselves. The whole *substratum* of Northern society will soon be filling up with a class who can work, and who, though *white*, cannot *vote*. This is what the would-be lords of that section have been wanting for a long time. It is a scheme with many of them to get *white slaves* instead of *black ones*. No American *laborer*, or man seeking employment there, who has a *vote*, need to expect to be retained long when his place can be more cheaply filled by a *foreigner*, who has *none*. This will be the practical working of the proposed reformation. This is the philosophy of the thing. It is a blow at the ballot box. It is an insidious attack upon general suffrage. In a line with this policy, the "Know-Nothing" Governor of Connecticut has already recommended the passage of a law denying the right of *voting* to all who cannot read and write. And hence, the great efforts which are now being made throughout the North to influence the elections, not only these, but in spending their money in the publication of books and tracts, written by "nobody knows who," and scattered broadcast throughout the Southern States, to influence elections here by appealing to the worst passions and strongest prejudices of our nature, not omitting those even which bad and wicked men can evoke under the sacred but prostituted name of religion.

Unfortunately for the country, many evils, which all good men regret and deplore, exist at this time, which have a direct tendency wonderfully to aid and move forward this ill-omened crusade. These relate to the appointment of so many foreigners, wholly unfit, not only to minor offices at home, but to represent our country as Ministers abroad. And to the *great frauds and gross abuses* which at present attend the administration of our naturalization laws—these are evils which are felt by the whole country, and they ought to be corrected. Not by a *proscription* of all foreigners, without regard to individual merits. But, in the first place, by so amending the naturalization laws, as effectually to check and prevent these frauds and abuses. And, in the second place, to hold to strict accountability at the polls, in our elections, all those public functionaries, who, either with partizan views, or from whatever motive, thus improperly confer office, whether high or low, upon undeserving foreigners, to the exclusion of native born citizens, better qualified to fill them. Another evil now felt, and which ought to be remedied, is the flooding, it is said, of some of the cities with *paupers and criminals* from other countries. These ought all to be unconditionally excluded and prohibited from coming amongst us—there is no reason why we should be the feeders of other nations paupers, or either the keepers or executioners of their felons—these evils can and ought to be remedied without resorting to an indiscriminate outslaught upon all who by industry, enterprise and merit, may choose to better their condition in abandoning the respective dynasties of the old world, in which they may chance to have been born, and by uniting their energies with ours, may feel a pride in advancing the prosperity, development and progress of a common country not much less dear to them than us. Against those who thus worthily come, who quit the misruled Empires of their "father land," whose hearts have been fired with the love of our ideas and our institutions, even in distant climes, I would not close the door of admission. But to all such as our fathers did at first, so I would continue most freely and generously to extend a welcome hand. We have from such a class nothing to fear. When in battle for in the walks of civil life, did any such prove traitor or recreant to the flag or cause of his country? On what occasion have any such ever proven untrue or disloyal to the Constitution?

I will not say that *no foreigner* has ever been untrue to the Constitution; but as a *class*, they certainly have not proven themselves so to be. Indeed, I know of but one class of people in the United States at this time that I look upon as dangerous to the country. That class are neither foreigners or Catholics—they are those *native born traitors* at the North, who are disloyal to the Constitution of that country which gave them birth, and under whose beneficient institutions they have been reared and nurtured. Many of them are "Know Nothings." This class of men at the North, of which the Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut "Know Nothing" Legislatures are but samples, I consider as our worst enemies. And to put them down, I will join, as political allies now and forever, all true patriots at the North and South, whether native or adopted, Jews or Gentiles.

What our Georgia friends, whether Whigs or Democrats, who have gone into this "New Order," are really after, or what they intend to do, I cannot imagine. Those of whom I know have assured me that their object is reform, both in our State and Federal Administrations—to put better and truer men in the places of those who now wield authority—that they have no sympathies as party men or otherwise with that class I speak of at the North—that they are for sustaining the Union platform of our State of 1850, and that the mask of secrecy will soon be removed when all will be made public. If these be their objects, and also to check the *frauds* and correct the *abuses* in the existing naturalization laws, which I have mentioned, without the indiscriminate *proscription* of any class of citizens on account of their birth-place or religion, then they will have my co-operation, as I have told them, in every proper and legitimate way, to effect such a reformation.—Not as a secretly initiated co-worker in the dark for any purpose, but as an open and bold advocate of truth in the light of day. But will they do as they say? Will they throw off the mask? That is the question. Is it possible that they will continue in political party fellowship with their "worthy brethren" of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and the entire North? Every one of whom elected to the next Congress is our deadly foe! Do they intend to continue their alliance with these open enemies to our institutions and the Constitution of the country under the totally mis-named association of the "American Party"—the very principle upon which it is based being anti-American throughout?

True Americanism, as I have learned it, is like true Christianity—disciples in neither are confined to any nation, clime, or soil whatsoever. Americanism is not the product of the soil; it springs not from the land or the ground; it is not of the earth, or earthly; it emanates from the head and the heart; it looks upward, and onward, and outward; its life and soul are those grand ideas of government which characterise our institutions and distinguish us from all other people; and there is no two features in our system which so signally distinguish us from all other nations, as *free toleration* of religion and the doctrine of *expatriation*—the right of a man to throw off his allegiance to any and every other State, Prince, or Potentate whatsoever, and by *naturalization* to be incorporated as citizens into our body politic. Both these principles are specially provided for and firmly established in our Constitution. But these American ideas which were proclaimed in 1789 by our "sires of '76," are by their "sons" at this day derided and scoffed at. We are now told that "naturalization" is a "humbug," and that it is an "impossibility." So did not our fathers think. This "humbug" and "impossibility" they planted in the Constitution, and a vindication of the same principle was one of the causes of the second war of independence. England held that "naturalization" was an impossible thing. She claimed the allegiance of subjects born within her realm, notwithstanding they had become citizens of this republic by our constitution and laws. She not only claimed their allegiance, but she claimed the *right to search* our ships upon the high seas, and take from them all such who might be found in them. It was in pursuit of this doctrine of hers—of the right to *search* for our "*naturalized*" citizens—that the Chesapeake was fired into, which was the immediate cause of the war of 1812.

Let no man then, barely because he was born in America, presume to be imbued with *real* and *true* 'Americanism' who either *ignores* the direct and positive obligation of the Constitution, or *ignores* this, one of its most striking characteristics. As well might any unbelieving sinner claim to be one of the faithful, one of the elect even—barely because he was born somewhere within the limits of Christendom. And just as well might the Jacobins, who "decreed God out of his Universe," have dubbed their club a "Christian Association," because they were born on Christian soil. The genuine disciples of "true Americanism," like the genuine followers of the Cross, are those whose hearts are warmed and fired, elevated and ennobled—by those principles, doctrines and precepts which characterize their respective systems. It is for this reason that a Kamschatkan, a Briton, a Jew, or a Hindoo, can be as good a Christian as any one born on "Calvary's brow," or where the "Sermon on the Mount was preached!" And for the same reason an Irishman, a Frenchman, a German or Russian, can be as thoroughly "American" as if he had been born within the walls of old Independence Hall itself. Which was the "true American." Arnold or Hamilton? The one was a *native* the other was *an adopted son*. But to return. What do our Georgia friends intend to do? Is it not time that they had shown their hand? Do they intend to abandon the Georgia Platform, and go over, "horse, foot and dragoons" into a political alliance with Trumbull, Durkee, Wilson & Co.? Is this the course marked out for themselves by any of the gallant old Whigs of the 7th and 8th Congressional Districts? I trust not. I hope not. But if they do not intend thus to commit themselves, is it not time to pause and reflect? Is it not time to take a reckoning and see whither they are drifting? When "the blind lead the blind" where is the hope of safety?

I have been cited to the resolution which, it is said, the late Know-Nothing Convention passed in Macon. This, it seems, is the only thing that the six hundred delegates could bring forth after a two days "labor"—and of it we may well say, "*Montes parturient et ridiculus mus nascitur*"—"The mountains have been in labor and a ridiculous mouse is born." It simply affirms, most meekly and submissively, what no man south of Mason and Dixon's line for the last thirty-five years would have ventured to deny, without justly subjecting himself to the charge of *incivism*—that is, that "Congress has no constitutional power to intervene by excluding a new State applying for admission into the Union, upon the ground that the constitution of such State recognizes slavery." This is the whole life and soul of it, unless we except the *secret blade* of Joab which it bears towards Kansas and Nebraska, concealed under a garb. It is well known to all who are informed, that in the organic law of these *territories* the right of voting, while they remain territories, was given to all who had filed a declaration of intention to become citizens. This was in strict compliance with the usual practice of the Government in organizing territories; and under this provision that class of persons are now entitled to vote. Kansas, in two elections under this law, has shown that an overwhelming majority of her people are in favor of slavery, notwithstanding all the Executive influence of the Free Soil Governor (Reeder) whom Mr. Pierce sent out there to prevent it; but whom the people have lately driven, as they ought to have done, from the country. Now then, when Kansas applies for admission as a slave State, as she doubtless will, a Southern "Know-Nothing," under this resolution, can unite with his "worthy brethren" at the North, in voting against it, upon the ground that some have voted for a Constitution recognizing Slavery, who had not been "naturalized," but had only declared their intention. For this resolution in its very heart and core, declares that the right to establish Slave constitutions "in the *organization* of State Governments, belongs to the NATIVE and NATURALIZED citizens," excluding those who have only declared their intention. A more insidious attack was never made upon the principles or the Kansas and Nebraska Bill. And is this to be the plank upon which Northern and Soutern "Know-Nothings" are to stand in the rejection of Kansas?

But to the other and main object to the resolution, why did it stop with a simple denial of the power of Congress to reject a State on account of slavery? Particularly when it had opened the door for the rejection of Kansas on other grounds by way of *pretext?* Why did it not plant itself upon the principles of the Georgia Resolutions of 1850, and say what ought to be done in case of the rejection of a State by Congress because of slavery? So far from this it does not even affirm that such rejection by their "worthy brethren" of the North would be sufficient cause for severing their party affiliation with them for it! Again I would say not only to the old Whigs of the 7th and 8th Congressional Districts, but to all true Georgians, whether Whigs or Democrats, Union men or Fire-Eaters whither are you drifting? Will you not pause and reflect? Are we about to witness in this insane cry against Foreigners and Catholics a fulfilment of the ancient Latin Proverb, "*Quem Deus vull perdere prius dementat*?" "Whom the Gods intend to destroy they first make mad?" The times are indeed portentous of evil. The political horizon is shrouded in darkness. No man knows whom he meets, whether he be friend or foe, except those who have the dim glare of the covered light which their *secret signs* impart. And how long this will be a protection even to them, is by no means certain. They have already made truth and veracity almost a by-word and a reproach. When *truth* loses caste with any people—it is no longer considered as a virtue—and its daily and hourly violations are looked upon with no concern but a jeer or a laugh, it requires but little forecast to see what will very soon be the character of that people. But, sir, come what may, I shall pursue that course which a sense of duty demands of me. While I hope for the best, I shall be prepared for the worst; and if the "worst comes to the worst," as it may, I shall, in common with my fellow-citizens, bear with patience my part of the common ills. They will affect me quite as little as any other citizen, for I have but little at stake; and so far as my public position and character are concerned, I shall enjoy that consolation which is to be derived from a precept taught me in early life, and which I shall ever cherish and treasure, whatever fortune betide me:

"But if, on life's uncertain main,
Mishap shall mar thy sail,
If, faithful, *firm* and *true* in vain,
Woe, want, and exile thou sustain,
Spend not a sigh on fortune changed."

Yours most respectfully,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Col. Thomas W. Thomas, Elberton, Ga.

AN ENORMOUS ROOM.—The largest room in the world under a single roof and unbroken by pillars or other obstructions, is at St. Petersburg, Russia, and is 650 feet in length, and 150 feet in breadth. By daylight it is used for military displays, and a battalion can conveniently manœuvre in it. In the evening it is often converted into a vast ball room, when it is warmed by sixteen prodigious stoves, and 20,000 wax tapers are required to light it properly. The roof of this structure is a single arch of iron, the bars alone on which it rests weighing 12,830 pounds.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 15th inst., by Rev. A. Paul Repiton, Mr. DAVID SMITH, Jr., to Miss ALICE M. C. C. V. JOYNER.

In this town, on the 17th inst., by Rev. Mr. Frost, Mr. JOHN B. CRAIG, to Miss VIRGINIA G. NANCE, of Fayetteville.

NEWBERN, N. C., May 16.—Bacon—Hams advanced to 11@12. Eggs 10 cents ℔ dozen. Feathers 52 cents ℔ lb. Fish—Cut herring, old, $5 ℔ bbl.; new, $8. Irish Potatoes $2 ℔ bushel. Sweet do. 70@80 cents. Lard 10@10½ cents ℔ lb. Meal $1 ℔ 50 lbs. No oats in market. Rice 6 cents ℔ lb. Tar $2 25.

CHARLESTON, May 18.—Cotton—We quote Ordinary to Good Ordinary 8@9½; Low to Strict Middling 9@10; Good Middling 10¼@10½; Middling Fair 10½@10¾; and Fair 11c. Rice 5½@6½. Corn $1 15@1 18 ℔ bushel. Oats 70@76c. ℔ bushel. Peas, 95 cents and $1 for black and clayed. Hay $1 35 ℔ 100 lbs. Flour, 10¾@11½. Bacon, shoulders, 9@6¾; sides 10@10¼ cents ℔ lb. Salt, $1 08 ℔ sack. Molasses, Cuba, 23@24c.; New Orleans, 33@34c. ℔ gallon. Bagging and Rope—Gunny Cloth 13@13½c.; Western Rope 9½@10¼ cents. Whisky, western, 50c. ℔ gallon.

LIVERPOOL, May 4.—Cotton—Sales to-day of 15,000 bales, the market closing active.

At Manchester business was dull.

Breadstuffs—Brown & Shipley's Circular quotes: The market opened active and closed steady—Sales of Philadelphia and Baltimore flour at 41 @ 42s. for new; Ohio 44@45s. White Wheat 12s. @ 12s. 8d., red 10s. 9d @ 11s. 9d. White Corn 47s. 6d. @ 48s; mixed 48s.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Breadstuffs dull at an advance, which checked business. Philadelphia and Baltimore flour, extreme price 45s, without buyers. White wheat nominally 12s @ 13s; yellow Corn 49s.

The weather has been unseasonably dry and cold, with a hard frost on the 3d.

Provisions—Richardson, Spence